

REFERENCE BOOK

O. 154

DIGEST OF SERVICES

OF THE

1ST (COKE'S)

REGIMENT PUNJAB INFANTRY

THEO. HIGGINSON, *Colonel,*
Commandant 1st Punjab Infantry.

SIMLA

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DIGEST OF SERVICES

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1ST (COKE'S)

REGIMENT PUNJAB INFANTRY.

1849]

From Colonel G. L. P. LAWRENCE, to Captain COKE, Lahore,
6th April 1849.

MY DEAR COKE,

With advertence to my letter of the 3rd I am instructed by Sir Henry Lawrence to request that you will obtain the sanction of General Gilbert to placing yourself at the disposal of the officer in Political charge of Peshawar (pending the appearance of your name in General Orders) with a view to raising an Infantry Regiment for service in the Punjab, further instructions will be shortly furnished to you. The Corps will be composed of Eusufzaies, Hindustanis, and Sikhs, in equal proportions.

Sincerely yours

Appendix "A"

(Sd.) G. L. P. LAWRENCE.

In December 1849* a detachment of the Regiment proceeded, with the force under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw, Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, into Eusufzaie, and was present at the attacks on Suygon and Pullee in the Soon Khan Valley. Subadar Habbesh Khan was the Native Officer in Command of this detachment.

The conduct of this detachment was satisfactory. Vide letter from Board of Administrators.

1850]

On the 5th February the Regiment was inspected by the Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Charles Napier G. C. B. His

1850]

opinion of the Regiment is expressed in his letter to Lieutenant Colonel Lawrence Deputy Commissioner Peshawar.

Head-Qrs., Camp 23rd February 1850.

"MY DEAR COLONEL,

"As Daly's and Coke's Corps are not my children I am perhaps not called upon to state my opinion of them, but as I received them both I have great pleasure in saying that they are two excellent regiments—I really have seen none better," &c. &c., regarding Daly's Corps 1st Punjab Cavalry, "as to Coke's I have seen nothing superior to it in drill.

It is admirable, and both you and I saw how this brave "Corps fought under its excellent leader in our five days campaign, in short I am more pleased with these two young Commanders than I can express. It is not to be forgotten that had they gone to "Kohat with the execrable arms that Coke's Regiment had" they would "have been in danger of being destroyed." It was fortunate I "was on the spot, and, foreseeing the danger, sent them good arms" I shall take immediate steps to have them ordered as these brave soldiers so well deserve.

Appendix "B"

Yours Truly,

(Sd.) C. NAPIER."

From Colonel Lawrence, to Captains Coke and Daly Commanding 1st Regiments Punjab Cavalry and Infantry Kohat.

GENTLEMEN

It affords me no common gratification conveying to you the accompanying expression of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's opinion of the highly efficient state of your Regiments. "To me, who have watched your anxious and unceasing endeavours, and the difficulties you had to overcome from the "commencement, and who have more than once given you my "mite of approbation, this confirmation of my opinion by so able a Commander, stamps its validity and gives it value. I would merely add—go on and prosper—My best wishes attend you."

PESHAWAR:

27th February 1850. }

(Sd.) G. L. P. LAWRENCE.

Dy. Commissioner.

The Court of Directors were pleased to approve of the endeavours of the Commanding officer 1st Punjab Infantry in disciplining the Regiment—Vide letter.

On the 9th February 1850 the Regiment marched from Peshawar with the force under the Command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, encamped at Matunnee and on the 10th entered the Kohat Pass.

1850]

The Regiment covered the advance of the Force. 2 Companies under my Command took the Hills to the right of the Pass, 2 Companies under Lieutenant Keyes the Hills to the left, and 2 Companies under Meer Jaffer in advance of the Column, on reaching the village of Akbu, the 2 Companies under Meer Jaffer were ordered to clear the Hills to the left of the Village. Lieutenant Lumsden of the Guides took command of this detachment and it met with strong opposition as the Affreedees were behind breastworks, which were carried in gallant style, as reported by Lieutenant Lumsden, who also reports the highly satisfactory conduct of Meer Jaffer Subadar on this occasion. After Akbu had been burnt the Companies under my command, and those with Meer Jaffer found the rear Guard of the Column up the pass to Zeergoon Kheyl where the force encamped for the night. Jemadar, now Subadar-Mohamed Shah held a Picket during the night on the hill above the village of Lugoon Khel, which was attacked nearly the whole night. He performed this duty very creditably.

11th February. A detachment was ordered from the Main Column under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Fordyce to attack the village of Kooee 2 miles to the left of the Pass. The Regiment was ordered in advance to clear the Pass leading to Kooee, leaving one Company with the guns. Lieutenant Keyes had the left of the Pass, myself the right; in the advance only one man was wounded; the village had been destroyed, and the Column retired. The Regiment was left to cover the rear in the same manner as the advance. Lieutenant Keyes with his two Companies on the left was strongly opposed, his Subadar Fyzoolla Khan was badly wounded, but he conducted his retreat with great gallantry and judgment, his men aiding him nobly. With difficulty we got out of the Kooee Pass, as the rear guard, under Command of Major Pratt, left at the entrance to the Kooee Pass with the guns, had moved on before we were extricated. Encamped for the night between Bustee Kheyl and Sherukkie.

12th February. In the morning 3 Companies under my command were ordered to drive the enemy, who were attacking the Pickets from the Hills above the village of Sherukkee, which was effected. Lieutenant Keyes, at the same time was sent with 2 Companies to hold the hills while the village of Bustee Kheyl was being destroyed. During the absence of these 5 Companies from Camp a Picket of the 31st Native Infantry on the hill to the north of the Camp, was cut up, and the officer Lieutenant Sitwell, killed. A party of my men ascended the hill,

1850]

and brought off his body. The conduct of Subadar Mohamed Khan was much praised on this occasion.

13th February.

On the morning of the 13th having covered the retirement of the Column a short way down the Pass, I returned and brought the Regiment over the Kotul to Kohat. It was well that I had taken the precaution to send for Lieutenant Daly, two of Lahera Singh's guns to the foot of the Kotul which protected my retreat down the Hill otherwise I should have been in difficulty in making my way out of the Pass with 600 men. The gallantry of Subadars Meer Jaffer, and Hubeeb Khan was most conspicuous through the whole of these operations, and the conduct of the Regiment was such as to call forth the repeated approbation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Sir Colin Campbell. The former ordered a seer of attah to be given to each man, which was done on my arrival at Kohat. Arrived at Kohat on 13th February 1850, since which the regiment has been cantoned there.

Present state of the Regiment with details of killed and wounded during the operations in the Kohat Pass on the 10th, 11th and 12th February 1850 under the Command of Sir Colin Campbell K. C. B.

	Commandant.	2nd in Command.	Adjutant.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havaldars.	Naicks.	Drummers.	Sepoys.
Marched from Peshawar ...	1	...	1	6	7	17	32	16	648
Absent. {	With recruits	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	Recruits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
	Sick	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Total ...	1	...	1	7	7	18	32	16	698
Killed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Wounded	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	22

(Sd.) C. P. KEYES,
Lieut. Adjutant.

(Sd.) JOHN COKE,
Capt. Comdg. 1st P. I.

1850]

Subadar Fyzoolla Khan was the officer who was wounded, the bones of the arm badly fractured. The arm was saved by the skill of Dr. Scott of the troop of Horse Artillery who took the whole of my wounded men back with him to Peshawar, and attended to them till they were cured. A most gallant Havaladar who was with Lieutenant Herbert in the Fort of Attock, and recommended by him to me was shot in two places through the body on the 12th and died on the 13th—Mohamed Gool Akhoon Zada. I sat by his doolie while he was dying. He said with a smile on his face "I am happy, but promise me one thing. Don't let my old mother want. I leave her to your care."

Appendix "C"

A pair of Shawls, value Rs. 150 were ordered by the Board of Administrators to be presented to each of the Subadars who had distinguished themselves—Meer Jaffer and Hubeeb Khan.

On the 29th February 1850 the Affreedees of the Pass, with the Bezotees and Ootman Khel tribes assembled on the Kohat Kotul to attack the Police Post on the crest of the Hill where the road to Peshawar passes: they had surrounded the Tower, and taken possession of the road, and had driven back the detachments of the Mooltanee Police, who had gone to the aid of the men in the Tower.

I had, at this time, only 450 of my Regiment at Kohat, the remainder having gone to the Salt Mines with Lieutenant Pollock, then Assistant Commissioner at Kohat. The ammunition of the Police was all but expended when I arrived at the foot of the

Appendix F. Kotul with my men, 2 of Lahora Sing's guns that could only throw round shot, and a squadron of Daly's Horse. There were from 1500 to 2000 Ouruckzaies and Affreedees on the Hill, the road up which is commanded on all sides. I attacked the Hill with my men, leaving the guns at the foot with the Squadron of Horse for their protection. I drove the Affreedees from the Hill and relieved the Tower, and put a company into it under command of Mohamed Khan, Subadar, with a supply of ammunition and food. The Regiment behaved most satisfactorily in this attack and their loss was severe to the number of men engaged.

Killed—1 Naick and 10 Sepoys.

Wounded—1 Naick and 14 Sepoys.

2nd March.

On the 2nd March Durria Khan arrived in the Pass with the Hussan Khel Affreedees, and a number of the Khyber Affree-

1850]

dees, sent and collected the Bezotee and Ootman Khel Oruckzaies and with the men of the Pass attacked the Tower on the evening of the 2nd, but was beaten off. During the night he pushed his advances close up to the Tower under shelter of the rocks, and cut off the water which was in a small "Pucca" Tank about 150 yards down the Hill, and made breastworks along the road up the Hill. I collected the Bungushes. After a conference between them and the Affreedees and Oruckzies, the latter withdrew from the Hill, and I brought down my men and the Police from the Hill. The road had been closed since the Commander-in-Chief came into the Pass, and the Tower was untenable and useless.

Mohamed Khan, Subadar, and his party defended themselves with great spirit for 24 hours against the attacks of some 2,000 men led by a man like Durria Khan.

1851]

On the 3rd October 1851 the regiment marched for service into the Meeranzaie valley with the 1st Punjab Cavalry and 1st Light Field Battery. During the 7 days the force was encamped at Thull, and the 5 days at Billund Khel, the night attacks by the Affreedees made it hard work for the small force. Three and a half regiments were not considered too much on a subsequent occasion. I consider the conduct of the Regiment on this service to have been very satisfactory. The force returned to Kohat on the 12th November 1851.

Killed—1 Sepoy. Wounded—2 Sepoys.

1852]

On the 8th May 1852, 6 Companies of the Regiment Right wing with No. 5 and No. 8 Companies of the left wing, marched from Kohat to join the force under Sir Colin Campbell K. C. B. in Eusufzai. The letter containing this order from Colonel Mackeson C. B. Commissioner of Peshawar having been purposely withheld by Rahmat Khan Oruckzaie, the intelligence did not reach Kohat till Colonel Mackeson's 2nd letter was received by dak. The Regiment marched from Kohat at 2 A. M. of the 8th and reached Peshawar the same day. On arrival at the Nagooman, the bridge of boats by which Sir Colin Campbell's force had passed had been swept away, and all the boats carried down the stream. On the evening of the 10th the Regiment was got across, and on that night marched for Abazaie where the force was encamped, lay down for 2 hours under the Fort of Shubkudder, and then marched on, and arrived at Abazaie at day

1852]

break, found the force had gone on to the attack of the village of Nawedund, pushed on and joined the force as the attack was commencing. The march into Peshawar is about 40 miles, the march from the ferry of the Caubul river to Nawedund and back with the force to Abazaie must have been something more.

Appendix "D"

On the 13th Prangharh was attacked. I never saw finer spirit in any body of men than the Regiment displayed on this occasion. "The Guides" were attacking the village on the left, my men on the right. They were afraid that the "Guides" would get into the village, before them, and although the artillery was shelling the village, there was no holding the men back, they made a rush on to the village and paid no attention to the shells that fell amongst the leaders. The standard bearer of Ajoon Khan was shot by Nathoola Naick from whom I purchased his sword, and presented it to Hubbeeb Khan, Subadar. On the 18th Skakote in the Ranazaie Valley was attacked. It was on this occasion that Guseetah then a Sepoy, now a Havaldar, killed his man at the charge with his rifle sword fixed, running the Ghazee through shield and body, which gained him the order of Merit. The Regiment took 2 standards and behaved to my entire satisfaction.

On the 21st May Enoshah was attacked and destroyed.

The Regiment returned to Kohat on the 3rd June.

Two Sepoys killed and seven wounded.

No. 2 Company—Kujjeer sepoy. This man behaved with great gallantry: he was determined to be the 1st man in the Prangharh to get his Naickship: he led the rush on the village by 40 yards, and was killed in the entrance to the village.

No. 8 Company—Kurruck Singh Sepoy.

Wounded.

No. 1 Company—Moosah Sepoy.

" 2 " —Mohamed Ameen, Dhost Mohamed, Meer Goolab. Sepoys:

No. 3 Company—Sheraz and Shah Gool.

" 5 " —Kurrun Dad and Bahadoor.

A very fine young soldier was drowned in swimming the Caubul river; he had crossed the river once, and as he was landing

1852]

some men said you can't, or you dare not, swim back. He turned to do so, and sank in the centre of the stream.

Sudderodeen Jemadar jumped out of his boat in which he was crossing to his aid, and was nearly drowned.

What I saw myself of the Skakote affair :—

In advancing up the Ramazaie valley which we did in column of route, the Guides leading, we kept passing a Nullah on our left which was full of the enemy. The Nullah was very deep and difficult to cross even for footman, except when there were paths about 50 feet deep, in places 100 feet at least.

On arriving within Artillery range of the Burial ground marked A, in the Sketch, the columns of regiments wheeled to the left and faced the Nullah. Some companies of the Guides and Goorkhas advanced as light infantry, and knelt down while the guns of Baldwin's troop opened on the Burial ground, but with no visible effect. It was surrounded with a low wall and was full of the enemy. They held their ground though the artillery was firing on them at not more than a distance of 400 yards. A troop or squadron of the Guide Cavalry now came down at a gallop on the Burial ground as if they were going to charge it, but I fancy it was only an endeavour to make the enemy show themselves. At any rate, instead of going straight on the Burial ground, they wheeled off to the right, as if from a heavy fire. There was a check. As soon as I saw this I took 3 Companies of my Regiment which, in the advance up the Valley was in the rear, and after the wheel on the left, made for the left of the guns so as to take the Burial ground where it touched on the Nullah. As I was moving up I met Walker of the Engineers, who had been sent with orders to bring up my regiment. My men were already engaged. I rode back to Lieutenant Keyes to give him his orders, and rejoined my men just as they were going down into the Nullah. By making direct for the opposite hills I cut the line of retreat of the enemy, who had fled from the Burial ground (vide sketch) and then my men met the enemy, and killed many of them. Nine were killed in one spot at the bottom of one of the cross Nullahs that run from the Hills into the main Nullah, and close to this spot, Gusseetah, then a Sepoy, killed his man which gained him the order of merit. Many were killed by the Companies under Command of Lieutenant Keyes and nine taken prisoners :—vide letter No. 162 of 26th May 1852 to Captain Norman, Major of Brigade. I am not aware that any other Corps made any of the enemy prisoners that day. Two standards were also captured by my Regiment. I am not aware that any other Corps captured a standard from the enemy that day.

1852-53]

Lieutenant Walker of the Engineers, Lieutenant Miller of the Guides, and my 2nd in Command, Lieutenant Keyes, can state if these are facts. I have neither asked the one nor the other.

(Sd.) JOHN COKE, *Captain,*
Comdg. 1st Punjab Infantry

On the 20th December 1852 the 3rd and 4th Companies under Command of Lieutenant Keyes proceeded on service against the Oomurzai Wazceries, under command of Major Nicholson, marched from

Appendix I. Bahadoor Khel in the morning to Latummur, 11 miles, proceeded the same evening after dark to the Burganuttoo Pass by which the Wazcerie Hills are entered, arrived at the Wazcerie Kiries by dawn on the 21st. Several Kiries were destroyed and after some skirmishing over very difficult ground, the detachment retired by Gurrung on Goomuttee bivouacking for the night in the Hills, having performed a distance of 40 miles. On the morning of the 22nd, marched to Bunnoo through the Goomuttee Pass. The manner in which these 2 Companies performed this long march, besides covering the advance and retirement of the Column over broken and difficult ground, was highly satisfactory, and speaks well for their loyalty and good spirit, and for their powers of endurance.

On the 20th March 1853, Nos. 1, 2, 6 and 8 Companies with Lieutenants Keyes and Travers proceeded to Dera Ismail Khan to join the Field Force under the Command of Brigadier Hodgson, assembled to operate against the Sheoranees and Kuseranees, mountain tribes of the Sulieman range. Marched from Darabund on the night of the 31st March, and reached Kotkee, the Head Quarters of the Sheoranee tribe, at 4 P. M. on the 1st April. Kotkee, a large village protected by several Boorjs, was deserted by the enemy, and the Force halted there for three days, during which time the Companies were employed daily in destroying all the principal villages within ten miles of Kotkee. This service was performed satisfactorily without loss.

After the return of the Force to Daraband the Companies proceeded to Pehur, a village distant about 15 miles from the Bhattee Pass, which leads to the principal Kuseranee villages. Marched after dark and reached the Pass about an hour before daylight. Halted till daylight. The enemy having had intelligence of the movement of the column were strongly posted on either side of the Pass, and opened a brisk fire on its

1853]

approach. Two Companies under Lieutenant Keyes ascended the left, and two under Lieutenant Travers the right of the Pass. The enemy was soon driven back through the village of Butthar, which was entered and destroyed, with several small Kirries after some skirmishing. The loss on this occasion was 1 sepoy of No. 1 Company killed, and seven wounded. These Companies were employed for several hours skirmishing over very difficult broken ground, after which they marched back to camp, making in all a distance of upwards of 30 miles, independent of skirmishing. Here again the endurance, and good spirit of the men were conspicuous.

(Sd.) C. P. KEYES, *Lieutenant.*

Comdg. Detachment.

Having received intelligence on the 11th August 1853, when I was at Bahadoor Khel where the 1st Punjab Infantry was on duty, that a large Kafila of the Loorees of Koorum had come down to the village of Goorgooree. This tribe having committed great depredations in the Kuttuck country, I marched from Bahadoor Khel at 6 o'clock in the morning of the 11th, with a detachment of 100 men of the Regiment commanded by Subadar Meer Jaffer, and 45 Sowars of Captain Daly's Cavalry. We crossed the Hills between Darwesh Khel and Goorgooree in the Leice Valley. Arriving there at day break I found the Kaffilah had left for Dullund 20 miles in advance. I told the Infantry to follow as fast as they could, and pushed on with the Cavalry, succeeded in capturing the whole of the Looree Kaffilah, some before reaching Meeangee Khel, the remainder at Dullund. The Infantry followed me to Meeangee Khel, and a party succeeded in reaching Dullund before I left it. After resting at Meeangee Khel, and getting some food, the detachment started for Bahadoor Khel with some 40 prisoners and 70 or 80 mules, lay down a few hours during the night of the 12th at the foot of the Hills, and got back to Bahadoor Khel about 10 o'clock on the 13th, having been at work about 40 hours, and having marched nearly 70 miles, and twice crossed a difficult range of Hills. The Cavalry lost 5 or 6 horses in this tour.

A detachment of 100 men under Command of Meer Jaffer made a good march to destroy a Banda of the Kuttuck murderers, who, having fled the country, had taken up their quarters under Kaffirkote. Marched at dusk on the night of the 5th October 1853 from Bahadoor Khel, reached the Banda at day break, captured the cattle and burnt the Banda, but the guide having taken us first to a Wazeeree Banda the alarm was given and the Khut-

1853-55]

tucks escaped. Returned to Bahadoor Khel about 2 P. M. on the 6th October.

On the 12th November 1853 when the Bungushes were driven from the Kotul by the Affreedees, Fyzoolla Khan, Subadar, and 6 or 7 of my men were on the Hill. These men stopped the first rush of the Affreedees hand to hand. I got a crack here on my forehead which stunned me for a time, and had it not been for Fyzoolla Khan, who brought me away, I should have had a bad chance. I presented him with a sword for his good conduct on this occasion. Three men of the Corps who were on the Hill with me were wounded.

Goolistan, No. 3 Company ; Ahmad Khan No. 5 Company ; Jewan Khan No. 7 Company.

On the 1st May 1855 when the Force under command of Brigadier Chamberlain was encamped at Dursummand in the Meeranzaie valley, the 5th Company, which was on picket duty under the Command of Lieutenant Travers, drove a large body of Oruckzaies from the Hills to the west of the village of Dursummand in a very satisfactory manner. Chunda Singh, Subadar, Commanded the Company. Only one man wounded who afterwards died of his wounds.

Kyroe Sepoy, No. 5 Company.

On the 1st September 1855 the Regiment started from the Camp at Hungoo at 10 o'clock P. M. to ascend the Summana range of Hills, 5000 feet high, to attack the village of Sunghur, belonging to the Ranbeah tribe of Oruckzaies, a walled village with a good tower in the centre. The village was captured and burnt, and the tower blown up, and a large quantity of cattle captured. Lieutenant Travers and Lieutenant Lumsden, Hubbeeb Khan Subadar, and Sudderoodeen Jemadar distinguished themselves in this affair. After cutting the crops and doing as much mischief as possible the Regiment descended the Hill with the rest of the Force, and having laid down for a couple of hours near the village of Bulleeameen, returned to our camp at Hungoo as the sun was setting on the 2nd September. Not a man lost or left behind. Two wounded—

Habbeeb Khan Subadar through the leg.

Syud Reya Sepoy No. 4 badly wounded.

After a long and most unsatisfactory correspondence, extending over nearly two years, the Government having refused to give or Meer Jaffeer Subadar the order of British India, at last by the

1856]

efforts of Sir Henry Lawrence, consented to give him the order of Merit. I wonder if the good day will ever come when a soldier shall be judge of a soldier's merits, and not Secretaries and Civilians. Truly was it said by Wallenstein "That no gold was equal to the weight of a valiant soldier. That great hopes followed great rewards, and the greatest recompenses produced both the best troops, and most skilful officers."

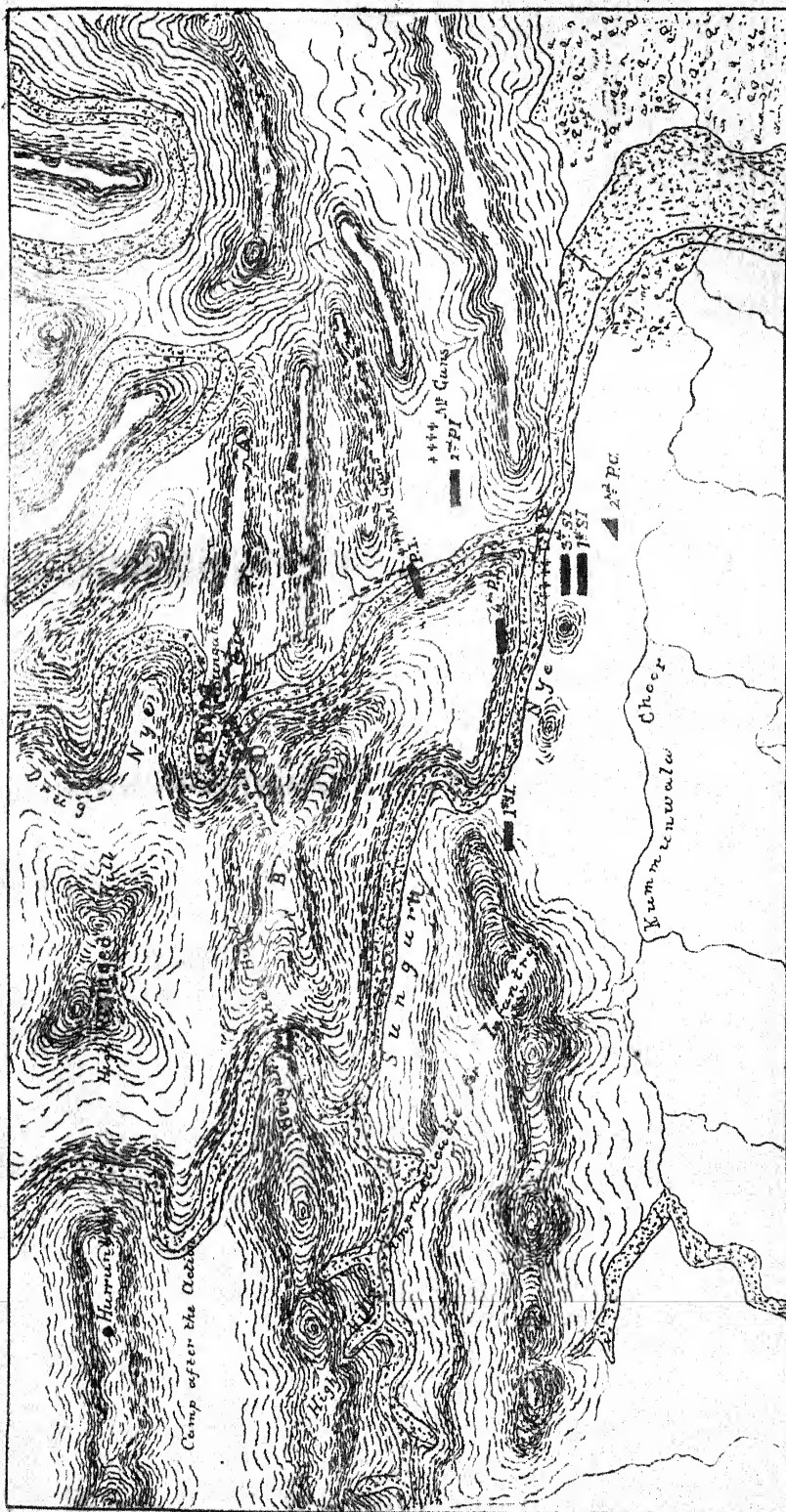
Meer Jaffer Subadar was admitted to the 3rd Class of the order from 20th January 1854, vide letter No. 620 from Secretary to Government, dated Council Chamber, Fort William, 20th January 1854.

Habbeeb Khan Subadar was admitted to the 3rd Class of the order from 9th October 1854, vide rolls dated Kohat 15th May 1854. Gusseelah Naick No. 1 Company admitted to 3rd Class of the order from 9th October 1854, vide rolls dated Kohat 15th May 1854.

On 21st October 1856, the Regiment marched from Kohat for Meeranzaie. On the night of the 24th October made a night march from Kyee and surrounded Torawurree, which was partially burned, and looted by order. The loot was ordered to be given back to the Deputy Commissioner.

On the 8th November the force under Brigadier Chamberlain broke up from Thull, and marched into the Koorum Valley. On 11th November arrived at Koti Meeajay, about 20 miles from Peywar Kotul. The Regiment had a hard days' work in bringing Meecham's Light Field Battery of 9 pounders through the Durwazaie pass. After halting at Meeajay till the 22nd of November, having surveyed the valley, a charming place, and finding that the Ameer, Dhost Mahomed Khan of Caubul, was not coming to meet the Commissioner in the Koorum valley, returned to Thull on 28th November. Not a shot fired, the Afghans of Caubul being on their good behaviour.


Made a good night march from Thull into the Wazeeree Hills to capture the men who murdered our grass cutters. Ascended the Hills by the gorge beyond Mahomadzaie, marched all night, and after capturing 2000 sheep in the Hills from a village that fired on us, which we destroyed, arrived in proper time on the crest of the Hills above Billund Khel, and thus cut off the retreat of the villagers from the bed of the Koorum where their village was, they being between two columns, the one with me, the other which advanced by Billund Khel up the bed of the Koorum, a well arranged "Chuppao." Had to give up my 1500 or 2000 sheep to the Deputy Commissioner, having driven them 14 miles over



Scale 1 Mile to 1 Inch.

Lithographed at the Gulsar Simla Press

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Enemy's position shown thus. 

1857]

un-easy ground. [Memo.—Not to capture the property of the enemy, some trouble in taking, more in keeping, and there are always political reasons why it should be given up. After trailing our coat, Irish fashion, for some days in front of the Zymoosht valley, beyond Torawurrec, and as no one would tread on it, returned to Kohat on 21st December 1856.]

The Regiment left Kohat for Bunnoo on the 1st January 1857, having been there since the 13th February 1850. The end of 7 years labor. ["What pain is permanent with man. From the highest, as from the lowest thing of every day he learns to wean himself for the strong hours conquer him."]

On the 19th February 1857, the Head Quarters of the Regiment with Nos. 3-4-5, and 7 Companies marched from Bunnoo to compose part of a Force for the attack of the Bozdars. Arrived at Towsah where the Force assembled on the 4th March. On the 6th entered the Bozdar hills by the Sunghur Nye water course and encamped at Didachee about 8 miles from the post at Mung-rota. That evening a reconnoitring party of 300 men of the Corps proceeded with Brigadier Chamberlain to examine the enemy's position some distance up the Sunghur Nye. The Hills

Appendix M.

come close down on each side of the ravine within shot on each side. One of the sowars with Chamberlain was shot dead in the centre of the bed of the stream; the enemy was in force on the left Hills. One Company under Lumsden was sent up to hold the Hills on the right to secure our retreat. Had the enemy come down the left Hills they might have killed Chamberlain and his escort, but they seemed not to understand what was going on, for they did not even fire with any spirit from the top of the Hill. I think they took it for a party come to parley with them. Two men of Lumsden's party on the right were wounded, one died as soon as he returned to the tents. On the 7th started before day break to attack the enemy. We now struck into the ravine lower down than when we had entered it on the preceding evening, just at the junction of the Droog and Sunghur Nye:—vide sketch. The enemy were in force on the Hill marked, 'A' on the left of the Droog Nye and on 'B' Hill on the right of the Nye. Wilde had to attack the Hill marked 'B,' the 1st Punjab Infantry and Mountain train the 'A' Hill. Made a portion of the men lie down with the guns, with the rest pushed up the Nye to get round the 'A' Hill. While I was waiting for Wilde's men to get round 'B' which was a long circuit, and all the Hills knife edged with the faces next the Nye a perfect wall. The Force on 'B' Hill commanded 'A' Hill, being much higher and within shot, therefore to have taken

1857]

'A,' first would only have exposed you to the shot from 'B.' I had pushed my men round as far as 'C,' when the 2nd Punjab Infantry either by Chamberlain's order, or Green having seen that the time was come, made a rush at 'A' Hill, and cleared it in gallant style. This finished the fight on one side though there was a strong position with a "Sunghur" across the Nye at 'D.' They made no stand. The fact was that as soon as Wilde's men were fairly on the crest of "B," it commanded the whole position. The Bozdars fought well, and stood their ground on 'A' Hill against the Artillery like men. Also inflicted considerable loss on Green's men when he attacked the Hill, but after this they would fight no more, and left the whole range of Hills as I had been before told they would do, and take up a position nearer to the main range of Hills called the Kalli Kote, at a place called Gar, the summit of a Hill leading to the Kalli Kote.

This affair was well managed, Chamberlain acted with judgment in attacking the enemy in the Droog Nye, before he pushed on up the Sunghur where he had seen the enemy the preceding evening. Had he not done so he would have had the Droog men in his rear, and been between two attacks, which would certainly have occasioned the loss of his baggage and the chance also of his force, as his communication with his rear would have been cut off. After destroying the enemy's cultivation the Force moved on, first to Bharki and destroyed the cultivation, and then on, some ten miles further, to Thuk when the Bozdars gave in, and paid, after some delay, the fine imposed on them. On the 23rd March returned to Towsah, when the force broke up, and on 7th April Head quarters and wing returned to Bunnoo.

(Sd.) JOHN COKE.

On the 20th May the Regiment marched from Bunnoo under instructions from Brigadier Chamberlain, dated Peshawar 13th May, to join the moveable column at Jhelum. Their destination was changed for Lahore by a letter from the Brigadier, dated Rawal Pindi 20th May, arrived at Lahore on the 6th June, marching *via* Esa Khel, Shahpore, and Pindi Butthian, joined the moveable column under command of Major General Chamberlain at Lahore, halted at Lahore, supplied with new leather accoutrements from the Ferozepore Magazine, marched on the 10th with the moveable column to Amritsar, halted the 12th at that place, on the 13th left the column and pushed on to Jullunder, arrived there on the 15th June, halted by order till 18th, and then received orders to march to Delhi, took up 80,000 rounds of service ammunition at the Fort of Phillour, arrived at Ludhiana on the 20th, disarmed the

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city the same day, took up treasure for Delhi, arrived at Umballa 24th June, received charge of a convoy for Delhi, reached Kurnaul on 27th, detained one day by the rains, arrived at Delhi 2nd July and encamped close to the Metcalfe Gardens, the first Corps that had encamped on the Delhi side of the Hill. Meer Mobarick Shah joined me on the 27th June with 80 sowars which he had enlisted for me at Kohat, so that in 27 days he marched from Kohat to Kurnaul, leaving the former place on the 1st June. On the arrival of the Corps at Allipore the sowars of 2nd Punjab Cavalry and officers and men of 9th Irregular Cavalry endeavoured to seduce my men to join in the rebellion. They first made their advances to Meer Jaffer Subadar, and Meer Mobarick Shah, both of whom informed me of the state of affairs. Meer Mobarick Shah was the first to inform me. I took the necessary precautions for the night, and on the next day on arriving at Delhi, the matter was investigated. Meer Jaffer identified the officers who had tampered with him, and they were seized and executed. In reward Meer Jaffer was advanced to the 1st Class of the order of British India, with the title of Sirdar Bahadur.

On the 4th July the Regiment under command of Lieutenant Travers marched with the moveable column which had been formed under the command of Major Coke towards Budle-ki-Serai to intercept a large force of the Mutineers who had moved off from Delhi to cut off our communications with the rear, and had driven back the Cavalry picket at Allipore and destroyed the Thana. Came up with the rebels as they were returning by the Rohtuck road to Delhi, attacked them at a village about a mile from the Canal, they fled in all directions carrying off their guns, some threw themselves into the village where they were killed. Got the Europeans back to the shade of the trees on the Canal. They were fairly done, having been marching since Two o'clock at night. The Artillery, by whose orders I know not, had gone back to Camp while we were lying under the shade of the trees. The enemy collected and came on boldly to the attack, we beat them back, and pursued them some distance, but a large body was now seen collecting in the distance. I drew my men back, a wing of Her Majesty's 61st and my own Corps, to the banks of the Canal to cover the bridge, lined the banks of the Canal and the cover near the bridge, and sent back to camp for some guns. On came the mutineers, very cocky, but they got such a fire of musketry and rifles that they couldn't stand it, and bolted. The guns now came up and pursued with the Cavalry, but they never could get near the enemy. I counted 12 bodies close to the bridge. There was nothing to prevent their carrying off their dead and wounded

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except those killed close to the bridge. There must have been a considerable number killed for the *file* firing was one roll for 15 minutes or thereabouts.

On the 14th July the Regiment was engaged in the attack on the enemy in the Subzee Mandee; they were driven out of their strong position up to the very walls of Delhi. Meer Jaffer, Subadar and Sirdar Bahadoor, distinguished himself as usual, badly wounded, right leg smashed. Lieut. Travers also distinguished himself in Command of 2 companies who were sent to clear the gardens on the right of the road. Lieutenant and Adjutant Lumsden displayed great courage and judgment in covering the retirement when the guns moved back, under a heavy fire of grape and Musketry from the walls and were followed up by the enemy. That gallant soldier, Salic Ram, the drill Havaladar, was killed while carrying Meer Jaffer from the spot, when he was wounded under a heavy fire. From the time this man joined the Regiment from the 31st Native Infantry in which he was a sepoy, he on all occasions shewed the most decided courage under fire. I should have promoted him and got him the order of Merit which he fully deserved. His loss is a very severe one to the Corps, as he was thoroughly acquainted with his duty. As an instructor of Non-Commissioned Officers, sepoys and recruits he was unrivalled, his heart and soul were in his work. He wrote English *tolerably*.

Lieutenant Pollock, a very gallant young officer who has just joined the corps from the 35th Light Infantry was most severely wounded by a grape shot in the shoulder which carried away the shoulder blade, and a bullet in his side.

On the 23rd July the Regiment was engaged in the attack of the positions taken up by the enemy in the Metcalfe Gardens and Ludlow castle with the column under Brigadier Showers. While driving the enemy from the enclosed gardens near Ludlow castle, that worthy and gallant soldier, Brevet Captain W. G. Law, of the late 10th Native Infantry was killed, and with him a very gallant Non-Commissioned officer, Fateh Khan, Havaladar of No. 2 Company. Captain Law was ahead of the skirmishers, and came upon a large body of the rebels in a thick jungle of Kurroonda trees; he had killed one man and was attacking a second with his sword, when he was shot, dead, through the heart. He had before this greatly distinguished himself in the defence of the Sammy House picket, and in the short time he had served with the corps had made a great name for himself among the men for coolness under fire and gallantry and was much respected by them.

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On the 30th July the Regiment formed part of a moveable column and proceeded to escort a convoy of stores from Allipore to the Camp. On returning from this duty the column was ordered down to the right of camp to be ready to support the pickets at Hindoo Rao's House. This was the longest and most determined attack made by the Rebels during the whole siege: it commenced at day break on the 1st August, the "Æd" and continued about 30 hours. Lieutenant Travers was Commanding the pickets of the Regiment at Hindoo Rao's in the advanced trenches. He was shot through the head with a musket ball about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 2nd and died about 11 of the same day. The estimation in which he was held in the Regiment and by his brother officers is shewn in the Regimental order.

*Camp Delhi. Dated 2nd August 1857.
Regimental Order.*

"Killed this day in the trenches Lieutenant Eaton Travers, 2nd-in-Command of the Regiment. He had served as Adjutant and 2nd-in-Command nearly seven years with this Corps, and been present with it in nearly all the services in which it has been employed.

"This gallant soldier and true hearted gentlemen was beloved and respected by the officers and soldiers of the Regiment. His loss is a most irreparable one, as the Commanding officer had hoped to have seen Lieutenant Travers succeed to the Command of the Corps for which he was so well fitted."

The Regiment this day was engaged with the force under Brigadier Showers at the attack and capture of the guns near Ludlow castle. The 2nd Fusiliers, the European picket at the Metcalfe Stables under the Command of Major Coke, skirmished through the Metcalfe Gardens about an hour before day break detaching their advance by the road to the city as it was uncertain where the enemy's guns were placed. Fortunately the advance hit on an embrasure in the pucca wall of the garden, which had been made by the enemy to fire on the Metcalfe picket. Two 9 pounders were captured in the road at this spot just above Ludlow Castle. The first man up with the Commanding Officer was Subadar Habeeb Khan, Havildar Meean Gool and the orderlies, Lieutenant Lumsden with the main body of the Regiment now came up. He had been skirmishing under a heavy fire through the gardens to the left of the road to the city, and the Commanding Officer having been wounded while turning back the leading

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horses of the guns the Command of the Regiment was made over to Lieutenant Lumsden, with orders to clear Ludlow castle and the adjoining houses of the enemy who occupied them in large bodies. This was done in a most gallant manner by the Corps under Lieutenant Lumsden. Two more guns were captured by the Force that came down the direct road to the city with Brigadier Showers, their retreat to the city having been cut off by the 1st Punjab Infantry."

Regimental order of the day. Dated 12th August 1857.

"The Commanding Officer having been wounded this day at the capture of the enemy's guns at Ludlow Castle, Lieutenant Lumsden will assume Command of the Regiment. The conduct of the 1st Punjab Infantry wherever engaged, whether on the hills, the trenches, or the field, has ever called forth the applause and admiration of those officers under whom it has served, and this has been a source of great pride and gratification to the Commanding Officers. On this day the dash of the officers and men to get to the front, as reported by Lieutenant Lumsden, is worthy of special notice.

"The Commanding Officer congratulates officers and men on the success that attended this brilliant attack, and only regrets the heavy loss in killed and wounded, amongst them some of the most worthy soldiers in the Regiment."

On the 19th August the Regiment under Command of Lieutenant Lumsden formed part of the moveable column under the Command of Brigadier-General Nicholson to protect the convoy from Allipore. On the 25th the Regiment marched with the moveable column under General Nicholson, and bore its part in the glorious victory of Nujjufgur, 6,000 of the enemy were beaten and 13 guns captured.

Extract of General Nicholson's despatch.

"No soldiers ever advanced to the attack of a position with greater gallantry and steadiness than Her Majesty's 61st Foot, 1st Fusiliers, and 2nd Punjab Infantry. No Infantry was ever more ably assisted by Artillery. Major Coke's Regiment under its gallant and lamented Officiating Commandant, Lieutenant Lumsden, sustained its high reputation."

Regimental order of the day. Dated 26th August 1857.

"In the brilliant action fought by the troops under the Command of Major General Nicholson the Regiment has lost its highest ornament in Lieutenant W. Lumsden, formerly Adjutant,

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and lately appointed 2nd-in-Command, who was killed while leading his men, sword in hand, to the attack of a walled village near Nujjufgur. This young and most promising officer united in himself the rare qualities of most undaunted courage and perfect coolness. The heavier the fire, or the greater the danger the more conspicuous did these qualities become. His firmness and gentleness to the men under him made him both respected and admired. As a leader he inspired his men with the most perfect confidence. The last words he spoke as he fell from his horse (struck with two bullets) under the walls of the village were, 'Do not let the men fall back.' He was a worthy brother of Major H. B. Lumsden." Eleven men killed and twenty-five wounded round this village; shows what the fighting must have been.

On the 27th August Lieutenant J. C. Nicholson was appointed 2nd in Command of the Regiment he having relinquished the 2nd in Command of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry then at Delhi, and applied for the 2nd-in-Command of the 1st Punjab Infantry. From the 7th to the 13th September he commanded in the advanced batteries at Ludlow Castle. On the 10th September the enemy made a sortie from the city on those batteries. Nothing could hold the men. They sprang over the batteries, and drove the enemy headlong into the city under grape and musketry from the walls. Six men were killed, and eleven wounded in this sally. Amongst them Jamadar Shahzada 'one of the bravest men and best soldiers in the Corps. In the Bozdar expedition in March 1857 Shahzada then a Havaldar lost his arm. He was admitted to the order of Merit and promoted for his gallantry on that occasion. The stump of his arm was not healed when the Corps received orders to March for Delhi. I did all in my power to induce him to remain at Bunnoo till his arm was healed, but to no purpose. He marched with the Corps to Delhi, distinguished himself on several occasions, and at last fell like a gallant soldier, sword in hand, under the walls of Delhi.

On the 14th September 1857 the Regiment was directed to form part of the 3rd Column of attack under Lieutenant C. Nicholson. In the rush into the city the corps became divided. After the fall of Lieutenant C. Nicholson part of the Regiment under Command of Lieutenant Davidson and Lieutenant Randall after fighting their way to the Jumma Musjid, was ordered to fall back and hold the houses in front of the Church. The other portion of the corps under Habeeb Khan fought with Captain, now Lieutenant Colonel Green, Commanding 2nd Punjab Infantry. Both divisions of the Corps distinguished themselves by the most daring

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acts of courage and gallantry, fully upholding the character which the 1st Punjab Infantry has gained in many fights. The killed and wounded will be found in the lists kept for Delhi, but certain men that fell on that great and glorious day deserve further notice. Leading his Company to the assault, Subadar Ruttan Singh fell on the glacis. There was no more distinguished soldier in the 1st Punjab Infantry than this Sikh. He was invalided by me, as he was mad at times, and then, from his inherent hatred to Pathans, mischievous. He was a Pattiala Sikh. On my arrival at Thanesur on my way with the Corps to Delhi, I found the old man standing in the road waiting for the corps with two swords on. He said "my old Corps is not going to fight at Delhi without me. I hope you will let me lead my old Sikh Company into action again. I will break these two swords in your cause." I immediately gave him Command of his old Sikh Company No. 8. Through the seige of Delhi he displayed most distinguished courage, and I had intended to recommend him for the 2nd Class of the Order of British India. I will mention two instances of his courage which deserve to be remembered. He was commanding a picket at the Swamy house under Lieutenant Travers. At the great attack on the "Æd," 1st and 2nd August, when Travers was killed about 2 o'clock in the morning the enemy was swarming round the picket, Ruttan Singh amidst a shower of bullets jumped up on the parapet and screamed out—"If any man wants to fight let him come here, and not stand firing like a coward. I am Ruttan Singh of Patiala." He then sprang down among them followed by Paywoo Jemadar, Goordut Singh, Havildar, Goolab Singh, Heera Singh, Maha Singh of No. 8 Company, Sarmookh Singh and Amer Singh of No. 7 Postan No. 4, Shukka Khan, Ahmed Gool and Neaz Mohamed of No. 1, these men killed many of the enemy near the Musha and drove the rest down the hill.

On the morning of the storm the Regiment had marched down to Ludlow Castle, "left in front." While waiting there for the other corps to come up the men sat down and in falling in again were doing so "right in front," old Ruttan Singh spoke to Lieutenant Nicholson: "It is 'left in front,'" thereby making his Company No. 8 the leading one in the assault. In a few minutes more he had fallen and with him the Jamadar of his Company, Dull Singh, the son of Miteah Singh one of the old Sikh Officers who had charge of Colonel George Lawrence, a man of almost as good courage as Ruttan Singh, but not, of the same fiery excitable nature. The last thing old Ruttan Singh said (for he lived to be carried back to camp) was "Would to God my Jemadar had not been killed."

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There are no class of men in the Regiment that produce more gallant worthy soldiers than the Affreedees, and of this class there was no more courageous soldier than Meean Gool Kumber Khel Color Havildar whom I had promoted to each grade for gallantry in the field. He had received the order of Merit, was wounded on 11th July, and fell fighting in the streets of Delhi. Meean Gool Havildar, Payoo Jemadar, Tomock Jemadar Mouladad Color Haval-dar are all leaders of the Affreedees, and all thoroughly brave men, but for dashing gallantry I doubt if any were equal to Meean Gool. He and Payoo are men whose words I would believe before other men's oaths. For the gallant men who distinguished themselves before Delhi—see the recommendation for the order of merit.

Regimental Order of the day. Jumma Musjid September 1857, "Major Coke has the greatest satisfaction in ascertaining from Lieutenant Nicholson, in temporary Command of the Regiment, the conduct of both men and officers while holding the advanced trenches in front of Ludlow Castle from the 7th to the 14th September, under Command of Lieutenant Nicholson, and only regrets the number of brave men killed and wounded, amongst them Jemadar, Shahzada, who lost his arm in the Bozdar affair and though his wound was not healed, insisted on accompanying the Regiment to Delhi where he distinguished himself on several occasions and for which he received his promotion and the order of Merit.

"On the day of the assault 14th September, led by that gallant officer Lieutenant Nicholson (who after distinguishing himself by acts of the most daring courage, lost his right arm) the Regiment fully maintained its well earned character for courage and daring both at the attack and subsequently during the operations in the city on the 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th made under the Command of Lieutenant and Adjutant Davidson, Lieutenants Randall and Kemp doing duty. The Commanding Officer offers his sincere thanks to officers and men for the way in which they have upheld the character of the Regiment under trials of no ordinary nature, and he deeply regrets the loss of the good and gallant soldiers, who fell during the attack especially Subadar Rattan Singh Jemadar Dull Singh Havildar Meean Gool, Sepoys Allufdeen and Partab Singh all of whom were in the Commanding Officers list for the order of Merit for previous acts of gallantry."

On the 30th September all the available men of the Corps (the wounded, sick, and recruits being left at Delhi) marched

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with moveable column under the Command of Brigadier Showers. The detachment being commanded by Lieutenant Shuldham, Lieutenant Randall and T. R. Davidson, doing duty for service in the Goorgaon and Rewaree districts. Lieutenant Shuldham having left the detachment, the Command was given by Brigadier Showers to Captain Hood of the 49th Native Infantry who continued in Command of the Detachment till relieved by Lieutenant Lambert officiating 2nd-in-Command (who returned from leave on medical certificate on the 24th November 1857) at the Fort of Bullamgur on the 28th November 1857. This detachment did good service against the Meywatties and other rebels, and Subadar Syud Mohamed Khan especially distinguished himself at the attack of the Meywatties in the village of Hutteem saving the life of Lieutenant Grant (who had been appointed to do duty with the detachment by Brigadier Showers) and killing 4 Meywatties with his own hand. Davie Sepoy, No. 3 Company, also distinguished himself in this affair. Khumed Sepoy No. 4 Company also especially distinguished himself in the Meywatties campaign killing the Meywatties Champion in a personal encounter—*vide* Roll of men for the order of Merit. This detachment rejoined Head Quarters of the Regiment at Meerut, on the 2nd February 1858 under Captain Lambert.

On the 18th February 1858 the Regiment marched from Meerut to join the Brigade assembling for service in Rohilcund. Arrived at Roorkee on the 22nd February, on which day I made over Command of the Regiment to Captain Lambert, having raised and Commanded it for 9 years. During this period the Regiment has been engaged on service on 14 expeditions, in all of which it has distinguished itself for its loyalty, courage, and good conduct, and has gained the highest commendation from those officers under whom it has served. All things in this world pass away like a dream and are forgotten, but I think and hope as long as the 1st Punjab Infantry remains I shall be remembered by officers and men with the same love and respect that I feel towards them.

(Sd.) JOHN COKE, *Lieut.-Col.*

Comamanding 1st Punjab Infantry.

Moradabad—1858.

List of the different actions in which the 1st Punjab Infantry has been engaged during the time it has been under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Coke.

No. 1 Suggoo and Pullee, Eusafzaie country December 1849.

„ 2 Kohat Pass, February 1850, Akhoi, Koocund, Sherukkee.

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No. 3 Kohat Kotul, March 1850.

- „ 4 Meeranzaie, October and November 1851.
- „ 5 Nawedunde, Prangghur and Shakote in Eusafzai May 1852.
- „ 6 Wuzecree Expedition. December 1852.
- „ 7 Sheorance and Kusrance Tribes of the Suliman range March 1853.
- „ 8 Dersummund and Meeranzaie, May 1855.
- „ 9 Suenmand Hills, Hungoo. September 1855.
- „ 10 Meeranzaie and Koorum, October, November and December 1856.
- „ 11 Bozdar Hills, March 1857.
- „ 12 Seige and capture of Delhi 1857, with the actions of—
 - 1. 4th July on the Canal—
 - 2. 14th July attack in the Subzee-Mundee—
 - 3. 23rd July attack in the Metcalfe gardens—
 - 4. 12th August attack and capture of the guns at Ludlow Castle—
 - 5. 25th August at Najjhufghur—General Nicholson's victory—and July, August and September 1858.
- „ 13 Expedition into the Goorgaon and Rewaree districts with Brigadier Shower's Force. October and November 1857.
- „ 14 Rohilkand Field Force, Bhagoowalla, Nuggeena, Meerunge and Bareilly with Mohamdee. April, May and June 1858.

(Sd.) JOHN COKE, *Lieut.-Col.*

Since the Regiment was raised during the time it has been under my Command there have been of officers, Native officers, Non-Commissioned officers and men, three hundred and sixty-nine (369) men killed and wounded.

(Sd.) JOHN COKE.

The Regiment marched from Moradabad on the 10th November 1858 *en route* to Umballa, where instructions were received to proceed to Kohat.

The Regiment escorted treasure from Lahore to Rawal Pindi, and arrived at Kohat on the 23rd January 1859, where it was received with honors by the Troops and Garrison.

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On the 15th December 1859 the Regiment marched from Kohat with the expedition styled, "The Koorum Field Force." The Regiment was slightly engaged with the enemy at Maidanee on the 23rd December and behaved with its usual spirit.

Captain Keyes Commanding 6th Punjab Infantry having been asked by Major Lambert who was about to leave the Regiment on medical certificate, to return to the Corps and a similar request having been made by Brigadier General Chamberlain Commanding Punjab Field Force, he consequently relinquished the Command of the 6th Punjab Infantry and rejoined the regiment on the 9th March 1860, and was duly appointed to the Command, Major Lambert having left the Regiment on the 6th of the same month.

On the 2nd April 1860. The Head Quarters Wing of the Regiment 300 strong marched from Kohat, *en route*, to Tânk to join the Field Force which was assembled there, under the orders of Brigadier General Chamberlain, to operate against the Mahsood Wazeeries who, by a system of raids, robberies and murders continued for a series of years, had treasured up for themselves a day of retribution. Kanagoorum, the far famed stronghold of these Highland Robbers, had long been the "Land of promise" to all aspirants after Military fame on the Frontier, but the decrees of fate and of policy had hitherto kept it a "terra incognita" to Punjab Field Force, and when it became known that the gathering at Tânk was destined to lift the purdah from the Sanctum of these lawless tribes, no one thought of the season of the year, or that in the middle of April the sun begins to warm. On the 15th April all had assembled, a goodly band, and on the 17th we made our first march into the Hills. On Friday the 20th the Force was divided into two divisions, one under Command of Colonel Lumsden remained encamped at Paloseen, our second march; the other division under the immediate Command of the Brigadier General Commanding made a retrograde movement for about 2 miles into the Nauch nullah through the * * Pass, a Narrow and difficult defile, leading to the haunts of the most notorious robbers of the Wazeeree Tribes. To this Division the 1st Punjab Infantry was attached. Four or five days were passed in burning and destroying the crops and villages of the robbers, we then retraced our steps and joined Colonel Lumsden's Camp on the 26th. All had not gone on so quietly with them during our absence, the division of the Force gave the Wazeerees hearts of grace, they assembled to the number of about 3000 without the knowledge of the confident slumberers in camp on the morning of the 23rd; as day was breaking a large body of

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the enemy made a desperate rush on the camp, but they had not the spirit to carry it out to the end, and they were consequently repulsed, though not without considerable loss on both sides. On the 4th May we reached the "Barara Thunggee" where the enemy were assembled in force to oppose our progress. They could not have chosen better ground. The heights were strengthened by a line of breastworks, evidently defended by picked matchlock men. The main nullah was barricaded at a point commanded by the heights on either side, this barrier could only be seen on near approach, and it afterwards took nearly half an hour with the assistance of Elephants to effect a passage through it. The disposition of the Force will be seen in the sketch. The 1st Punjab Infantry formed a portion of the right attack, consisting of the 3rd Punjab Infantry as skirmishers, 2nd Punjab Infantry in support, the Hazara Mountain Train and the 1st Punjab Infantry in reserve, all under Command of Colonel Green Commanding 2nd Punjab Infantry. The Skirmishers no sooner reached the plateau shewn in the sketch than the play commenced. The guns opened on the breastworks at about 300 yards, but the skirmishers of the 3rd Punjab Infantry formed too weak a line to be of much avail against such extensive works. When they (3rd Punjab Infantry) had got within 100 yards, point blank range, they began to fall fast, they were not strong enough to carry the works with a rush, they wavered and fell back, but were not properly supported by the 2nd Punjab Infantry. Both were suddenly siezed with a panic, and, sad to relate, bolted with such a will that nothing could stop them. This disordered mass carried away with them a portion of the 1st Punjab Infantry which was drawn up in reserve. While the enemy flushed with their temporary victory and mad with excitement seemed to have it all their own way, in two minutes more they would have been sword in hand on the guns, but fortunately a sufficient number of the 1st Punjab Infantry were left to make a stand, which they did with their usual spirit, the foremost of the Wazeerees fell as they advanced which gave a check. Once a hill man hesitates under such circumstances he is lost and these exulting Wazeerees were no exception, true to their instincts, they turned and showed how highland robbers guided by instincts can skip over their own hills.

The following native officers and men received a step in the order of Merit for their ready pluck and conspicuous gallantry in checking and putting to flight the enemy.

Subadar Mohamed Rahim Khan, advanced from 3rd to 2nd Class of the order.

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Subadar Anoke Singh advanced, from 3rd to 2nd Class.

Havildar Neaz Mohamed advanced, 3rd to 2nd Class.

Sepoy Warream Singh No. 7 Company, advanced to 3rd Class.

List of men mounted and killed at the forcing of the Barara pass 4th May 1860.

Sepoy Chuttur Singh No. 9 Company killed.

" Ameen " 3 " wounded.

" Shurruf Khan " 10 " "

Havaldar Toolsee " 10 " "

Jemadar Nussroodeen Shah No. 2 Company severely wounded.

Subadar Anoke Singh No. 9 Company, wounded.

Sepoy Akber No. 1 Company wounded.

" Bassaha Singh No. 9 Company, severely wounded.

" Esser Singh " 9 " "

The Regiment marched from Kohat 2nd March 1863 and arrived at Abbottabad on the 13th of the same month in course of relief.

The Regiment received orders to move into camp at Shewan with the Hazara Mountain Battery on the 21st August 1863, to afford "moral support" (?) to the Khan of Umb, threatened by the Hindustani Fanatics of Mulka and Satana. The detachment remained at Sherwan until the 7th September, when it was considered expedient to move it down to Kriplie on the Indus opposite Umb. The 5th Goorkhas and Peshawar Mountain Battery taking its place at Sherwan.

On the 10th October the detachment moved to Torbeyla, there to await the assembly of the Field Force ordered for the expulsion and punishment of the Hindustani Fanatics. The detachment crossed the Indus on the 13th October and halted at Topee, when it was joined by the 5th Goorkhas and Peshawar Mountain Battery. This, the "Hazara column" moved on the 18th October, Captain Keyes Commanding, to the mouth of the Durmand Pass, one of the routes to Mulka, the object being to deceive the enemy as to the intentions of the assembled Force.

On the night of the 19th the column marched without sound of bugle, and joined Colonel Wilde's column at the mouth of the Umbeyla Pass, which the force entered on the morning of the 20th.

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The Regiment was employed with the Guides in forcing the Pass, and the "advance" the next day having been prevented by the non arrival of the baggage, and further detention of the Force on the same account until the 24th, necessitated an entire change in the general plans, and brought about the series of events which has become a part of history. On the night of the 23rd a few of the enemy found their way into camp and to the Commissariat Godown over which a guard of the Regiment, under Command of Jemadar Peer Bux, was on duty; the Guard behaved with great spirit and the conduct of Peer Bux was brought to notice by Lieutenant Brown of the Engineers who was present on the occasion and was loud in his praise. The following men were wounded *viz.*, Sepoy Neaz Gool, badly, and Sepoy Kan Sing, slightly.

From the 20th to 24th the Regiment furnished pickets along the heights to the right front of camp, but it was found necessary to extend the pickets to a great distance, and the labour and fatigue of visiting and relieving them was so great that permission was obtained for the whole Regiment to encamp above, on a plateau afterwards known as "Keyes Picket."

This position was held by the Regiment during the eventful two months over which the operations of the Force extended.

On the morning of the 25th October. As the strong night pickets were being reduced to the day strength, a body of the enemy were observed along the heights in the vicinity of the main Picket. There appeared to be about 200 and they gradually drew near taking up cover and annoying the Picket. In advancing to dislodge these skirmishers, the enemy were driven over the heights and across the small plain at the foot of the height known in general orders as the "Conical hill." Here the enemy appeared to be in great force and it was necessary to watch their movements. The Regiment, not 200 strong, got under cover and re-enforcements were sent for, which did not arrive till after 1 P.M., up to which time the Regiment held its ground within 700 yards of the enemy who had then collected to the number of 3,000.

On the arrival of the re-enforcements a rapid charge was made covered by the Peshawar Mountain Battery and sharpshooters of Her Majesty's 71st Light Infantry and 101st Foot, which drove the enemy in full flight off the Hill into the Chumla Valley, whence they dispersed to their homes, thus freeing the forces, for sometime of some very troublesome neighbours. The loss of the Regiment on this occasion was one Sepoy (Golab Singh) wounded,

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whereas the enemy left 33 killed a little before daylight on the morning of the 30th the enemy some six hundred strong made an attack on a small outpost of a Havildar and 12 Privates of the main Picket, under cover of rocks and broken ground they crept up to within a few yards of the spot held by this outpost, now celebrated as the "Crag Picket." The picket was overpowered, the Havildar in Command and two privates were killed, but the rest of the men fell back on the rocks below, which they held until assistance arrived at day break. The Crag was stormed and retaken with great spirit, the number of the storming party did not exceed 30 of all ranks. Three standards captured from the enemy and 60 of them killed and wounded left lying round the breast-work may serve to show the nature of the resistance. The number of the enemy actually engaged was 300 with 300 more in reserve. Well did the Regiment sustain the character for gallantry and dash that it has earned in many warm encounters.

Nominal roll of killed and wounded on 30th October 1863.

Killed.

Havildar Sherag No. 5 Company.

Sepoy Dad Meer	"	2	"
" Mohbeen	"	2	"
" Bidil	"	2	"

Wounded.

Captain Keyes and Lieutenant Pitcher.

Naick Wurream Singh No. 5 Company.

Sepoy Meerza and Amen Beg No. 5 Company.

" Kureem Bax	"	5	"
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Total-killed 1 Havildar, 3 Sepoys-Wounded 2 European officers 1 Naick 2 Sepoys. "Keyes's Picket" held by the Regiment was now strengthened by the addition of two Regiments, viz., the 14th Ferozepore Sikhs and 20th Punjab Native Infantry, with Peshawar Mountain Battery. On the 6th November, a small detachment of the Regiment under Lieutenants Davidson, Oliphant, and Unwin did good service in covering the retirement of Major Harding's party, when that gallant soldier lost his life. The following men were killed and wounded on that occasion.

Killed.

Havildar Koondun No. Company.

Sepoy Futtoolla	"	"
" Berroo	"	"
" Meerzada	"	"

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Wounded.

„ Goorditta „ „
 „ Noor Khan „ „

Total killed 4, Wounded 2 — Total 6.

On the night of the 12th the “Crag Picket” much enlarged and strengthened was held by the 20th Punjab Native Infantry, it was repeatedly attacked throughout the night in considerable force, but every effort to turn out the picket was repulsed with the usual spirit shewn by that distinguished Regiment whenever engaged with the enemy.

On the morning of the 13th the 20th Regiment was relieved by a mixed party of the 14th Ferozepore Regiment and 1st Punjab Infantry, under Command of Captain Davidson the 2nd in Command, 15 sharp shooters of the 101st Foot with Enfield Rifles who had been in the Picket the previous day remained with Captain Davidson's Detachment. The Relief was effected in peace and quietness, the enemy having retired in the early morning for rest and food after their nights exertions. The “Crag Picket” was a weak and false position, but the best that could be taken under the circumstances and one that it was absolutely necessary to hold for the safety of the lower pickets which it completely commanded ; although much had been done to strengthen this post since the 30th October, it remained to the last commanded by a higher ridge from 250 to 400 yards distant, which the enemy soon found out and no one could move about in “the Crag” without the risk of being shot. Large rocks and broken ground in the immediate vicinity enabled the enemy, even in the day, to assemble close by in great numbers without being seen.

About 11 o'clock the enemy re-assembled in great force and made their presence felt by a shower of stones that they hurled into the picket. It was then that Mulliah Aman a Pathan Havildar who had been promoted in the field for conspicuous gallantry on the 30th October, raised his head over the breastwork to ascertain the number and exact position of the enemy, and was immediately struck dead by a bullet in his forehead. Here were given sad proofs, if any were wanting, of the dire mistake of placing a mixed Detachment of a few men from various Regiments in a post of difficulty and danger like this. It is a fatal error and one that should be religiously avoided. “Some one” wavered, it would be profitless to stop to enquire who led the way or what caused the movement, but the result was a general panic, that ended in a disaster that has tarnished the great and good name of the Regiments. The sharpshooters of the 101st accuse the Ferozepore

1863]

Regiment (who were dressed in red) and in turn the Ferozepore Regiment, accused the "Ghora logue"—one thing is certain, the first to leave the Picket was a body of "red coats" whether worn by black or white faces, the casualties amongst the black were many, whereas not a white man had a scratch to show. Sad indeed and heavy was the loss of good men that day. On this occasion fell Captain Davidson 2nd in Command of the Regiment, while gallantly defending his post, he was the last man left in it. He received a spear wound in the forehead and was then cut down, Subadar Raheem Khan of No. 2 Company endeavoured to save his Captain and lost his own life in the attempt. Captain Davidson served with the Regiment at Delhi and was universally respected and beloved by both officers and men. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in recording his death in General Orders remarked, "His spirit and gallant bearing called forth the admiration of the enemy."

Lieutenant Pitcher, Adjutant of the Regiment, and Lieutenant Young, distinguished themselves on this occasion. When the day appeared irretrievably lost and the men in the lower Picket began to waver, a panic having seized the Camp followers, Lieutenant Pitcher at the head of a few men led a charge which though not altogether successful, regained for us the rocks under the Crag Picket and restored confidence in the Troops. Lieutenant Pitcher was recommended for the "Victoria Cross" which he so well earned for his gallantry on this occasion as well as at the recapture of the Crag Picket when it first fell, and I am happy to say that this reward so much coveted by a soldier has been bestowed on him.

Lieutenant Pitcher was severely wounded in this charge and was taken to the rear, when Lieutenant Young made himself conspicuous for his coolness and pluck in holding the advanced position seized by Lieutenant Pitcher, until supports arrived from the lower camp.

Nominal Roll of killed and wounded on the 13th November, 1863.

Killed.

Captain Davidson.	Sepoy Dussunda Singh.
Subadar Mohamed Rahim Khan.	" Khoosial Singh.
Havaldar Mullik Aman.	" Kussun Ali.
" Hakim.	" Jewahir Singh.
Sepoy Golam.	" Raj Walee.
" Saadut.	" Goolam Russool.

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Killed.—contd.

Sepoy Rahmut.	Sepoy Nutoo.
" Jewun.	" Bunge.
" Abbas.	" Deala.
" Meeran.	" Khazana.
" Boodhea.	" Lall Singh.
" Harbhaj.	" Gamah.
" Mutha Singh.	" Bhoop Singh.

Wounded.

Lieutenant Pitcher.	Sepoy Mabboola.
Subadar Syad Mohamed.	" Habeeb. (dangerously)
Jemadar Nattoollah.	" Sirdil.
Havaldar Byram.	" Easu Khan.
" Syad Mohammed	" Mir Baz.
(dangerously).	
" Sheerian.	" Shah Baz.
" Mahaie.	" Atta Mohamed.
Naick Khan Baz.	" Bhoda Shah.
" Fuzzal Khan.	" Shah Dad.
Sepoy Rahmut.	" Rahmatnolla.
" Sirbillund.	" Tottee.
" Abdool Sittar.	" Rhajjun.
" Feroze	" Shahdad.
" Ghufra.	" Khawas Khan (dange-
	rously).
" Abdoolia.	" Deen Mohamed.
" Bahawadeen.	" Mirza Bahawal.
" Khazzal.	" Makurdeen.
" Syamud.	" Dadar.
" Meer Khan.	" Alli Mohamed (dange-
" Hyat	rously).
" Boodah.	" Shere Ziman (dange-
	rously).
" Noor Hussan Shah.	" Gunga.
" Maideen.	" Rai Singh.
" Adam Khan.	" Gusseeta Singh.
" Kajim	" Utter Singh.
" Shah Mohamed.	" Bhola.
" Wullee Shah.	" Sirdaroo.
" Baz Gool	" Punjab Singh.
" Hyat.	" Dussundee (dangerously).
" Walidad (dangerously).	" Lookha.
" Asser.	" Lall Singh (dangerously).

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Wounded.—contd.

Sepoy Jewun Singh,	Sepoy Kasur Singh.
" Roopah (dange-	" Shuruf Khan.
rously).	

Total.

Killed 1 European officer, 1 Native officer, 2 Non-Commissioned officers, 22, Sepoys=26.

Wounded 1, European officer, 2 Native officers, 6 Non-Commissioned officers, 56 Sepoys=65.

On the 20th November, the "Crag Picket" now universally styled by the Natives "Kuttul Ghur" was lost and retaken for the third and last time. It was held by a detachment of the 101st Fusiliers, who abandoned it in the most unaccountable manner without apparently having been seriously attacked. General Chamberlain arrived in person with supports and at his request I went up with them to the Crag. The General was severely wounded in the assault and had subsequently to relinquish his Command. On this occasion the Regiment lost one of its bravest soldiers and best Non-Commissioned officer Moosullee, a Mulikdeen Kheyl Affreedee and Colour Havaldar of his Company, he accompanied me as my Orderly and was shot through the heart on the top of the Crag. I had marked this man for promotion and would have obtained for him his commission on the first opportunity. From this date the 20th November until the 15th December, the Camp remained in comparative peace and quiet, no serious attack was made by the enemy, the time was spent in useless "Jirgahs" and negotiations, our actions being hampered by orders from Head Quarters that were ominous of more disaster, the object of the enemy being simply to gain time for a grand gathering of all other Tribes, in which they succeeded. By the 14th December they had not less than 15,000 men assembled ready to try conclusions with us. However they were Providentially anticipated by an advance of our main body in three columns on the village of Lalloo, and the Conical Hill, both of which positions were assaulted and captured with great loss to the enemy. On the advance of the assaulting columns the 1st Punjab Infantry and 20th Punjab Native Infantry, were left in charge of the upper Pickets. The 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, 71st Highland Light Infantry, and 5th Punjab Infantry and other details in the lower Camp. The advanced Picket in front of "Keyes's Picket" was held by a strong detachment of the Regiment under Lieutenant Unwin, this point may be said to have been the key of our whole position, had it fallen into the hands of the enemy our lower Pickets would soon have been made

1863]

untenable, and well did the enemy seem to have learnt the advantage it would have given them. They assembled in great numbers under all the rocks and ravines in our front where they had admirable shelter at tolerably close quarters, when they had taken up this position, a considerable body of them assaulted the advanced Picket, which could only hold their ground by repeated charges in their turn, the obstinacy with which the enemy endeavoured to gain this point shows how well they appreciated the advantage it would give them. Lieutenant Unwin showed great spirit and judgment in this defence of this all important post, and inflicted great loss upon the enemy. Advantage was taken after one of these charges by the Picket, when the enemy were disheartened by the sight of their dead and wounded being carried away, to make a charge to the front, which ended in their complete rout, all bolted to the plain below and left us completely unmolested. The Regiment had not forgotten the 13th and were burning with the desire to revenge the loss of that day, they advanced and engaged the enemy with more than their wonted spirit, but not I am sorry to say without suffering considerably ourselves considering the number engaged. This day's work was a satisfactory termination of the campaign and released us from what all felt to be an inglorious position!

Killed and wounded on the 15th December 1863—

Killed.

Havildar Ramsingh	Sepoy Mobun.
" Mohammed.	" Mir Golam.
Naick Peer Box.	" Torab.
Bugler Kadee	" Bhoolah.
Sepoy Kurruck Singh.	

Wounded.

Jemadar Mah Singh.	Sepoy Sittar.
Havildar Heerah Singh,	" Sirbulland.
" Fuzzul Khan	" Bunda Ram.
Naick Wurream Singh.	" Jhunda Singh.
Sepoy Mohamed Bux.	" Gunda.
" Meer Shah.	" Kassim Alli.
" Meer Ahmed.	" Fyztullab.
Sepoy Dad Khan.	

Killed 3 Non-Commissioned Officers, and 6 Sepoys, Total—9.

Wounded 1 Native officer, 3 Non-Commissioned officers, and 11th Sepoys, Total 15.

1863]

On the 21st December the Regiment left the Umbeyla Pass under orders to return to Abbottabad, where it arrived on the 27th December.

Honors conferred on officers and men of the 1st Punjab Infantry for the Umbeyla Campaign.

Lieutenant Colonel Keyes.—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel and C.B.
Lieutenant Pitcher—Victoria Cross.

Surgeon Buckle, C.B.

Subadar Major Habeeb Khan, from 2nd to 1st Class order of British India.

Havaldar Neaz Mahomed, 1st class order of Merit.

Subadar Pyab	2nd	"	"	"
Jemadar Toolsee	"	"	"	"
Havildar Syad Mohamed	"	"	"	"
" Mussullee	"	"	"	"
" Heerah Singh	"	"	"	"
Sepoy Goordit Singh	"	"	"	"
Jemadar Peer Box	"	"	"	"
" Mowladad	"	"	"	"
Havaldar Jewin	3rd	"	"	"
Naick Alla Bux	"	"	"	"
" Mallick Ameen	"	"	"	"
Sepoy Ameen	"	"	"	"
" Mirza Ameen Beg	"	"	"	"
" Neaz Gool	"	"	"	"
" Kadir Bux	"	"	"	"
" Sirdarroo	"	"	"	"
" Gool Hassan	"	"	"	"
" Ganda Singh	"	"	"	"
" Shurreef Deen	"	"	"	"
" Futteh Khan	"	"	"	"
" Secunder	"	"	"	"
" Mowaz	"	"	"	"
" Ahmed Khan	"	"	"	"

1863 to 1869]

Total loss of the Regiment in killed and wounded from the date
 Appendix O. it was raised until its return from service
 in Hindostan after the Mutiny.

Officers and men	...	...	369
In forcing Barrara Pass, 4th May 1850	...	...	9
Umbeyla campaign	...	...	135
Total	...	...	513

October 1864 Lieutenant T. Higginson, m.s.c., joined the Regiment as acting Wing Officer.

On the 29th November 1865, the Regiment marched from Abbottabad in course of Relief and arrived at Dera Ismail Khan on the 23rd. December 1865.

Lieutenant Colonel Keyes, c.b. Commandant obtained leave to England on Medical Certificate, 15th February 1866, and made over Command of the Corps to Captain Keen.

(Sd.) C. P. KEYES, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Commanding 1st Punjab Infantry.

On 1st November Lieutenant H. Howell 15th Bengal Cavalry joined the Regiment.

Lieutenant Colonel C. P. Keyes, c.b., returned from furlough and resumed Command of the Regiment at Camp "Ama Khey" on the 12th January 1868.

Captain F. J. Keen, 2nd-in-Command and Wing Officer, obtained leave on Medical Certificate to England on the 1868 and Lieutenant H. W. Pitcher, V. C., Wing Officer, was appointed to officiate as 2nd-in-Command and Wing officer during Captain Keen's absence.

The Regiment marched from Dera Ismail Khan in course of Relief on the 11th December and arrived at Kohat 24th December 1868.

On the night of the 24th February 1869, the Regiment was ordered on service with the whole of the Troops in the Kohat Garrison to punish the refractory section of the Bezotee Tribe, for an outrage on a police post at the foot of the Kohat Kotul.

Made a successful night march over the Bezotee Ooblan Kotul and at day light attacked and destroyed the Bezotee village of Gara, inflicting severe loss on the enemy, killing their chief "Tor Syud Ruzza" and several of their most influential men.

1869]

The Regiment lost on this occasion one sepoy killed and 12 wounded. The Regiment behaved with great spirit and gallantry. Captain Higginson brought off his men from the crest of the Kotul in the final retirement with great coolness and steadiness under a smart fire. Lieutenant A. P. Broome's gallantry in carrying out of fire a man of the 4th Punjab Infantry mortally wounded was strongly brought to notice by the Officer Commanding the Regiment.

Nominal Roll of killed and wounded 25th February 1869.

Killed.

Sepoy Dhorree No. 3 Company.

Wounded.

Sepoy Meer Hussein,	No. 4 Company	dangerously.
" Talloke Singh,	" 8	"
" Koor Dad,	" 1	" Died of his wounds.
" Bhungur	" 1	" Severely.
" Kan Singh,	" 8	"
" Fatteh Singh,	" 8	"
" Khadir Bux,	" 5	"
" Saleem	" 7	"
" Soondur Khan	" 4	"
" Shere Singh,	" 2	"
" Maboob	" 1	" slightly.
" Jewan Singh,	" 1	"

On the 16th April 1869, the Head Quarters Wing of the Regiment under Command of Captain Higginson moved from Kohat into the Meeranzaie valley to punish the Cabul Kheyl Wazeerees for a raid committed by them on the village of Thull.

The Force consisted of *viz.*—

4th Punjab Cavalry.

2. Guns, No. 1 Light Field Battery.

2. (7-prs.) Steel guns, Punjab Mountain Battery.

1st Punjab Infantry Head Quarters Wing.

2nd " " " " "

4th " " " " "

The Force reached Thull on the 22nd. But the Cabul Kheyl Wazeerees having made their submission and having agreed to

1869 to 1872]

the terms imposed upon them by Government and giving hostages for their future good behaviour, it was found unnecessary to cross the Kurum or to proceed to extremities against these Tribes. The Force re-entered Cantonments on the 1st May 1869. Furlough had been opened and leave certificates had been distributed to those whose turn, it was for furlough, when the sudden order for their detention was received. The cheerfulness and alacrity of the men in attending the call for service and their excellent conduct while employed was worthy of all praise.

Lieutenant Colonel C. P. Keyes, C.B., Commandant of the Regiment having been appointed officiating Commandant of the Corps of Guides, left the Regiment for Hote Murdan, 8th May 1869.

Appendix P.

His farewell order to the Regiment will be found in the Appendix.

Lieutenant Pitcher V. C., 2nd-in-Command assumes Command.

No. 267. The following extract from the *Gazette of India* of the 26th June 1869 is republished—

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

23rd June 1869.

No. 680 of 1869. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment.

1st Punjab Infantry.

Captain F. J. Keen, 2nd-in-Command and Wing Officer (now on Furlough) to be Commandant *vice* Lieutenant Colonel C. P. Keyes C.B.

On the 28th July 1869, Lieutenant L. R. H. D. Campbell 19th Foot, joined the Regiment.

The Regiment formed the Escort to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, Sir Henry Durand, and marched towards Edwardesabad on the 19th December 1870, reaching Edwardesabad on the 23rd December 1870, and returned to Kohat on the 30th December 1870.

The Regiment on the 12th December 1871, marched from Kohat in course of Relief and arrived at Edwardesabad, on the 16th December 1871.

On the 6th February 1872, the Head Quarters, 368 Rifles, marched to the mouth of the Tochi Pass, and on the 7th the Regiment "fell in" at 4 A. M., formed part of a Force to operate against some villages in Dour Valley. The Regiment marched up

1872-73]

the bed of a stream and over boulders, crossing the Shinkee Kotul into the Valley some 12 or 13 miles, and on arrival saw the Enemy drawn up in front of the large village of Hyder Kheyl, they fired on the Skirmishers of the 1st Sikhs who returned it and drove the enemy in and through the village, killing a number. The Regiment was sent to make a demonstration against the village of Haipee, but it seeing the fate of Hyder Kheyl gave in, and the Regiment returned by the same route, reaching Camp at 10 P.M., after having done a very hard days work in the way of marching, and that very cheerfully. The men were 18 hours under arms. The Regiment was a great deal employed on Rear Guard on this occasion. It returned to Edwardesabad on the 8th February 1872.

On the 15th March 1872, Subadar Major Habeeb Khan, Sirdar Bahadar, resigned the service to administer to the Jaghir granted him by Government in consideration of his meritorious services; vide Brigade Order No. 30, dated 13th March 1872.

On the 17th May 1872, Subadar Pyab was made Subadar Major vice Habeeb Khan, retired; vide P. G. O. No. 207, dated 2nd May 1872.

On the 21st August 1872, Captain A. P. Broome is struck off the strength of the Regiment; vide G. G. O. No. 810 of 1872.

On the 7th October 1872, Captain H. F. Showers appointed to the Regiment; vide G. G. O. No. 1003 of 1872.

On the 15th November 1872. Captain H. F. Showers joined.

On the 20th December 1872, the Regiment commenced its march to the Camp of Exercise, Hussan Abdal.

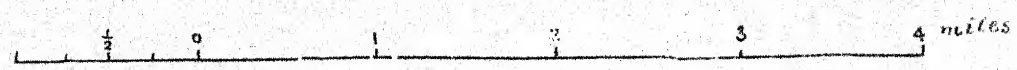
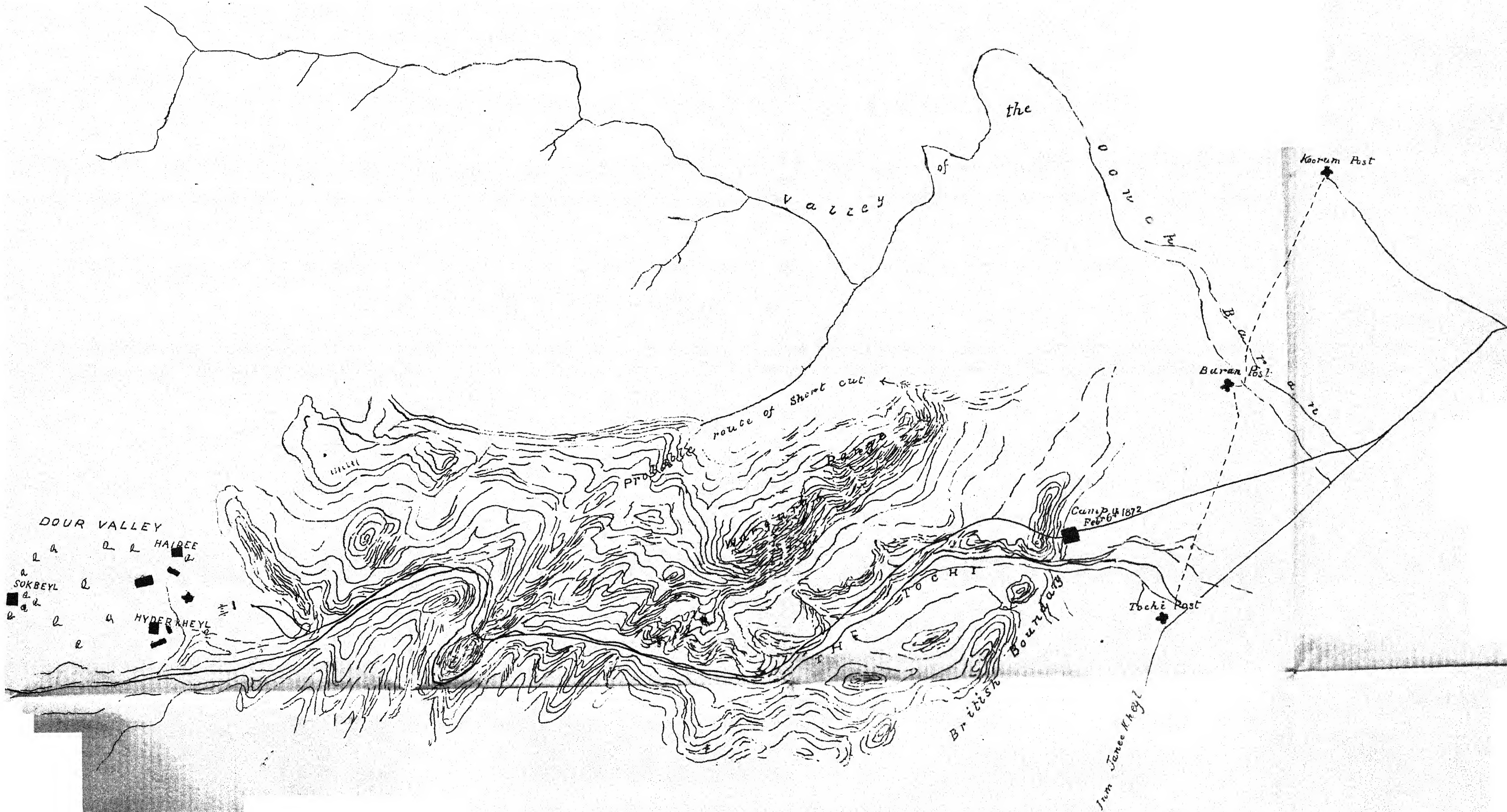
On the 5th January 1873. the Regiment arrived in Camp Gondul and formed part of the 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, under Command of Major General McMurdo, and was constantly exercised in Brigade and Divisional drill up to the 25th January. On that date the Brigade marched for Hussan Abdal and formed part of the 1st Division under Major-General Sir Harry Tombs, V.C., K.C.B.

The Regiment took part in the attack on Attock.

On the 12th February the Regiment commenced its return march to Edwardesabad, and arrived there on the 1st March 1873.

The behaviour of all ranks of the Regiment from the day of its departure to the day of its return to Cantonments (2 months and 10 days) was excellent, and the Regiment did its work well.

September 9th. The following G. G. O. is herewith republished-



2nd Punjab Cavalry
1st Punjab Infy
1st Sikh Infantry
4th Sikh Infantry

Lithographed at the Gulzar Simla Press
Simla

1873 to 1875]

Simla, 28th August 1873.

No. 925, of 1873. The following promotions in, and admission to, the Order of British India are made under operation of G. G. O. No. 551 of the 5th June, 1868.

To be Members of the 2nd Class of the Order of British India with the title of Bahadar.

* * * * *

Subadar Major Pyab 1st Punjab Infantry.

On the 5th November 1873, Surgeon G. P. Mackenzie reports his arrival, and takes over Medical Charge of the Regiment.

On the 10th January 1874, the Regiment marched towards Punniala for the Camp of Exercise. Arrived in Camp on the 14th January.

On the 2nd February, the Regiment commenced its return march from Camp and arrived at Bunnoo on the 4th February.

On the 7th February by No. 58 of 1874 *Gazette of India*, Captain T. Higginson Wing Officer is appointed officiating 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 3rd Sikh Infantry.

Captain A. Vallings Adjutant to Officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

Captain H. Showers to officiate as Wing Officer.

On the 2nd November 1874, the left Wing of the Regiment under Captain Vallings marched *en route* to Mokhud as an escort to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and returned to Head Quarters on the 20th November 1874.

On the 27th November 1874, 340 Snider rifles were received for the use of the Regiment and issued to the Right Wing.

On the 1st January 1875, the regiment commenced its march to Dera Ghazi Khan in course of relief.

On the 5th January, Captain T. Higginson, rejoined from the 3rd Sikhs.

On the 16th January the regiment arrives at Dera Ghazi Khan.

On the 8th February Captain T. Higginson, proceeds to Bombay on preparatory leave.

On the 2nd March, 340 Snider rifles were received for the Regiment and issued to the Left Wing.

On the 15th March, Major F. J. Keen, proceeded on furlough to Europe.

G. G. O. No. 202, dated 24th February 1875, makes the following appointments.

1875]

Captain H. Pitcher V. C., to officiate as Commandant.

Captain A. Vallings to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Captain H. Howell to officiate as Wing Officer.

Captain H. Showers to officiate as Quarter Master.

Lieutenant Lorne Campbell to officiate as Adjutant.

By G. G. O. No. 313, dated 18th March 1875, Lieutenant D. A. A. Macpherson 85th Foot is appointed to officiate as 2nd Wing Subaltern.

18th May 1875, Lieutenant Macpherson joins the Regiment.

7th June 1875, by G. G. O. No. 566 of 1875, Captain Showers is appointed to officiate as Wing Officer 5th Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant Macpherson Officiates as Quarter Master.

5th July 1875, Captain H. W. Pitcher V. C., 2nd in Command and Officiating Commandant died this morning, Vide Appendix

Appendix S,

28th August 1875, by G. G. O. No. 882 of 1875, Lieutenant L. R. H. D. Campbell is promoted to Captain from 28th August 1875.

11th October 1875. The Regiment under the command of Captain A Vallings commenced its march *en route* to Delhi Camp of Exercise.

14th October 1875, the following promotions and appointments were made by G. G. O. No. 1037.

Captain T. Higginson, Wing Officer, to be 2nd in Command.

Captain A Vallings, Adjutant to be Wing Officer and to officiate temporarily as Commandant.

Lieutenant L. R. H. D. Campbell to be Adjutant.

Captain H. Howell, Quarter Master, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command. Lieutenant D. A. A. Macpherson to be 2nd Wing Subaltern on probation *vice* Lieutenant Campbell.

5th November 1875, Surgeon J. Kelly rejoined from furlough.

18th November 1875, Subadar Mah Singh (Dogra) died. During his service of 26 years he was present at nearly all the actions in which the regiment was engaged, and at the Umbeyla Pass, where he was seriously wounded; was awarded the 3rd class of the Order of Merit.

8th December 1875, the regiment arrived at Naryua Camp, Delhi and joined 1st Brigade 2nd Division 60th Rifles; 2nd Gurkhas, 1st Punjab Infantry, under Command of Brigadier General

1875-76]

Sir Charles Brownlow K.C.B. The division was under the Command of Major-General Macdonald C.B.

10th December 1875. The regiment paraded in "Review order" for the Inspection of the Brigadier-General.

On the same day Major F. J. Keen rejoined from furlough and in consequence Captain A. Vallings reverted to 2nd in Command (Officiating).

Captain H. Howell reverted to Wing Officer (Officiating).

17th December. The Division was inspected by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, "the part borne by all ranks was fully appreciated."

22nd December. The Brigade was inspected in "Review order" by the Major-General.

2nd January 1876. The Brigade changed Camp to Dahirpur.

8th January. The Commander-in-Chief inspected the troops in "Drill order."

11th January. The Brigade was drawn up on the "Ridge" for the reception of Field Marshall His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

18th January. The regiment commenced its return march to Dera Gazi Khan.

3rd March 1876. An order of Brigadier General Sir C. Brownlow, K.C.B., referring to the Regiment was received and published. Vide Appendix. *

* Appendix T.

7th March 1876. The Regiment marched into Dera Ghazi Khan from Kurreshi—14 miles and crossing the Indus—and did the march in less than 10 hours, showing the excellent training the men were in. The men had been five months under canvass, marched to Delhi and back a distance of 1050 miles as well as taking part in all the Divisional and Brigade manoeuvres and exercises of the Delhi Camp of Exercise. The conduct of the men was exemplary, their cheerfulness on the march worthy of all praise and the manner in which they did their work at the Camp, elicited the approbation of the highest authorities.

* Appendix T.

Vide Appendix. *

10th March 1876, the recruits and young soldiers were inspected by the Brigadier-General Commanding.

21st April 1876, Major F. J. Keen, proceeded to England on leave, the Command devolved on Captain A. Vallings.

1876-77]

19th May 1876. By G. G. O. No. 571 of 1876, the following appointments are made. Captain A. Vallings, Wing Officer and officiating 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant.

Captain H. Howell, Officiating Wing Officer to officiate as 2nd in Command. Captain L. R. H. D. Campbell, Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Officer in addition to his other duties.

By Fort St. George Gazette dated 27th June 1876.

Captain Theophilus Higginson is promoted to Major from 26th June 1876.

By G. G. O. No. 909 of 1876.

Lieutenant D. A. A. Macpherson is appointed an Assistant Military Accountant on probation with effect from 11th August 1876.

23rd November 1876. Captain L. R. H. D. Campbell proceeded to Bombay to appear before a Medical Board.

1st December 1876. Captain H. Showers rejoined the regiment from the 5th Punjab Infantry.

16th December 1876. Lieutenant T. C. Pears joined the Regiment.

16th February 1877. The troops at Dera Ghazi Khan were inspected by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and at the conclusion of the parade the 1st Class Star, Order of British India, was presented by His Excellency, to Subadar Major Pyabh Sirdar Bahadur, 1st Punjab Infantry.

17th February 1877. The Regimental Books were inspected by the Brigadier-General Commanding.

24th February 1877. The regiment was inspected in "Drill Order" by the Brigadier-General Commanding.

21st March. The regiment left Dera Ghazi Khan, *en route* for Quetta (Shal Kot) leaving its Depot at Dera Ghazi Khan. The following officers accompanied the Regiment.

Captain A. Vallings, Officiating Commandant.

Captain H. Howell.

Lieutenant T. C. Pears.

Surgeon J. Kelly in Medical Charge.

The route followed was *via* Rajanpur, Bandowali, Bugtidera Lahri and the Bolan Pass. Byram Khan the son of Emam Bux the Mazari tomandar, accompanied the force (*vide* Appendix) as far

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as Bugtidera, and Shah Baz Khan the tomandar of the Bugtees as far as Lahri.

26th April 1877. The force reached Quetta having been delayed in Kutchi and the Bolan Pass by bad weather and the necessity of resting the carriage which was beginning to suffer.

27th April 1877. The Right Wing entered the four barracks built by Captain Scott, 4th Sikh Infantry.

8th October 1877. Lieutenant D. A. A. Macpherson having been confirmed in his appointment as Assistant Military Accountant is struck off the strength of the Regiment from this date.

30th October 1877. Captain Vallings, Wing Commander and Officiating Commandant, proceeded to Bombay to appear before a Medical Board.

31st October 1877. Captain H. Howell appointed officiating Commandant and Lieutenant Pears officiating 2nd in Command.

20th November 1877. The regiment paraded for the inspection of Colonel Nuttall, Commanding Sind Force.

3rd December 1877. Sub-Lieutenant C. B. Brownlow 1-19th Foot appointed officiating Wing officer from 9th November G. G. O. No. 989 dated 9th November 1877.

7th December 1877. Major F. J. Keen, Commandant, returns from leave to England and assumes Command.

7th December 1877. Major T. Higginson 2nd-in-Command returns from leave to England and resumes his duties.

12th December 1877. Agreeably to G. G. O. No. 1014 of 12th November 1877, Lieutenant Pears is appointed Wing Officer *vice* Lieutenant Macpherson, and to be Adjutant *vice* Captain L. R. H. D. Campbell promoted.

Agreeably to the same order Lieutenant G. Pycroft 1-25th Foot to be officiating Wing Officer.

30th January 1878. Captain H. Howell marched with 2 Companies "E" and "H" for Khelat.

12th June 1878. Major Higginson proceeded with 2 Companies "A" and "C" to Khelat to relieve Captain Howell and "E" and "H" Companies.

19th January 1878. By G. O. No. 495 of 31st May 1878, Lieutenant G. Pycroft is appointed to 5th Punjab Cavalry.

28th June. Captain Howell returned from Khelat.

5th October 1878. By G. O. of 6th September 1878 Lieutenant

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P. E. Henderson is appointed officiating Wing Officer.

16th October 1878. Captain Adolphus Vallings promoted to rank of Major, 20th September 1878, under provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866.

28th October 1878. No. 2074 Havildar Dial Singh, B. Company, having died in the Regimental Hospital on the 26th instant is struck off the strength of the Regiment from that date. Service 19 years—1 month—26 days.

The Commanding officer much regrets the death of the late Havildar Dial Singh, Drill Havildar of the Regiment, whose services in his position were of the greatest value.

Lieutenant P. E. Henderson reported his arrival in Dera Ghazi Khan on the 15th instant.

1st November 1878. Agreeably to G. O. No. 600 of this date Surgeon Major J. Kelly is permitted to proceed to Bombay to appear before a Medical Board there.

2nd November. Surgeon Major J. Kelly reported his departure this day on Medical Certificate. *Vide* Appendix U.

4th November. Surgeon G. S. Griffiths reported his arrival yesterday to assume medical charge of the Regiment.

18th November. Captain H. F. Showers reported his arrival this date.

20th November. Agreeably to Q. F. F. O. of November 19th the Left Wing of the Regiment under Command of Captain H. Howell marched this morning to Kutteer.

21st November. Agreeably to Q. F. F. O. No. 52 of this date the Head Quarters of the Regiment will move to Kutteer tomorrow.

23rd November. The Regiment marched to Oorumzaie—distance 5 miles—*vide* B. orders 23rd November 1878.

24th November. Four Companies of the Regiment on the 25th instant went out in support of a Reconnoitring party of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry and 2nd Sind Horse.

27th November. Regiment marched to village of Huklezaie. Agreeably to Division Order, No. 84B, dated 20th November 1878.

29th November. Regiment marched to Khush-dil-Khan-ka-kila.

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30th November. Regiment marched to Zmarrai—distance 8 miles.

1st December. The Regiment went out to support the 2nd Punjab Cavalry in a Reconnaissance on the Ghuznee Road.

3rd December. The Regiment marched to Huklezaie.

4th December. The detachment of the Regiment under Command of Major T. Higginson from Kelat joined Head Quarters today.

6th December. Agreeably to Division Order No. dated 6th December, A. Company under Command of Major T. Higginson marched in the direction of Lora Nullah.

7th December. Major A. Vallings reported his arrival.

9th December. Agreeably to B. O., dated 8th December 1872 the Regiment marched $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles in the direction of Arumbi Karoz.

10th December. Agreeably to B. O. No. I of 9th December 1878, the Regiment marched to Abdulla-Khan-ka-kila.

11th December. Agreeably to B. O. No. II of 10th December 1878, the Regiment marched to Abdulla-Khan-ka Ghurre.

12th December. The Regiment marched to the top of the Kojak Pass.

15th December. The Regiment marched to Chamman—Distance 6 miles.

19th December. Lieutenant O. E. Henderson reported his arrival.

22nd December. On account of desertion of some sepoys, the Regiment was ordered back to Kojak B. O. No. I, dated 22nd December 1887.

22nd December. Captain L. R. H. Campbell reported his arrival.

23rd December. The Regiment marched to Abdola Khan-ki-Ghuree. G. and H. Co., remained behind under Captain Campbell.

26th December. Subadar Neaz Mohamed E. Company having died on 25th instant is struck off the strength of the Regiment from that date. Service 24 years 5 months. Vide Appendix.

* Appendix V.

26th December. Agreeably to Division Order, No. I of 25th December 1878, one Company of the 2 Native officers, 6 Non-Commissioned officers, 65 Rank and File. Regiment (strength as per margin) marched to Quetta as escort to one division Bombay Mountain Battery to that station and then escorted 2 guns Punjab Mountain Battery to Gulistan Karez to join the Pishin moveable column.

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27th December 1878. One Company of the Regiment (strength 1 British Officer, 2 Native Officers, 7 Non-Commissioned Officers, 80 Rank and File. as per margin) under Command of Captain Campbell, marched to Camp Rojak to take up winter Quarters there.

30th December. Agreeably to B. O. No. I, dated 29th December 1878, two Companies of the Regiment under Command of Major A. Vallings, went out reconnoitring.

31st December. Agreeably to B. O. dated 30th December 1878, the Regiment marched to Gulistan Karez.

Agreeably to B. O. dated 30th December. 1878, one Native Officer and 20 Rank and File, started to relieve a similar detachment of the 2nd Beluch Regiment at Huklezaie.

1st January 1879. Lieutenant Brownlow joined the 60th Rifles for a period of 6 months to learn his duty.

On the night of the 8th. A guard of 1 Naik and 3 Sepoys, under Command of Naik Davi Suhai at Arabi Karez was attacked by 30 or 40 of the enemy. Two Sepoys killed, 1 carried away prisoner. The Naik escaped. He was reduced to the ranks for slackness on duty by orders of the Lieutenant-General Commanding in Afghanistan (Southern). Five and twenty Cavalry that should have been with this guard were withdrawn, without any intimation being given. The small guard was left in a very exposed position, and consequently cut up.

On the night of 9th at Kila Abdulla, Subadar Fyztulab with 35 men of the Regiment, returning from escorting a convoy to Chummun was attacked by 300 Atehakzais. The Subadar had heard that he was likely to be attacked and had made most excellent arrangements to meet it.

The enemy attacked vigorously 3 or 4 times in the night, which was met with the utmost steadiness by the men, and the enemy were eventually driven off, leaving 4 of their dead, almost on the bayonets of the men. The Subadar reported well of the behaviour of the men.

Subadar Fyztulab for his coolness, judgment and arrangements, G. G. O. No. 532, dated 14th June 1879. received the 1st class of the Order of Merit, as a very special reward from Government, he not being at the time in possession of either 3rd or 2nd Class.

The Subadar speaks in the highest praise of the Kahars who accompanied the detachment. The Regiment forming part of the Pishin Moveable column, under Major F. J. Keen, marched on the

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night of the 12th instant to the Arumbi valley, to surprise the Kakazaies, who had taken a prominent part in the last two attacks. The surprise was successful and the villages of the offenders were destroyed, and after doing all the damage possible, the Regiment returned to Kila Abdolla at 5-30 P.M., on the 13th, having marched 32 miles in the meantime.

The results of the expedition were, the complete submission of the Atchakzai and Kakazai Mullicks, the restoration of all Government property taken away from Arumbi Karez, and also of the prisoner taken from the Guard, destroyed at that place.

18th January. Regiment marched to Gulistan Karez.

2nd March. Regiment was detailed to form part of No. I, Column, Thull Chotiali Field Force, under Command of Major F. J. Keen.

There were 3 columns. The whole, under Command of Major General Biddulph C.B.

The object being to open up the direct route to Dera Ghazi Khan.

3rd March. Regiment marched to kila Abdolla.

4th March. Regiment marched to Allazaie, 18 miles.

5th March. Regiment marched to Kush-dil-Khan, 11 miles.

8th March. Captain Campbell with the Kojak detachment returned to Head Quarters. See Appendix.

* Appendix X.

11th March, Regiment marched to Sharin Karez, 7 miles.

12th March. Regiment marched to Bulazai, 8 miles. At the 2nd mile was a stiff Kotal, a road over which had been made very good, by a Company of the Regiment under Subadar Fyztulab.

14th March. Regiment marched to Usaf Kutch, 9½ miles.

15th March. Regiment marched to Ispira Ragha, 15¼ miles. Ascended to a height of 8100 feet and snowed most of the way.

Shortly before reaching Camp ; one Company under Command of Major Vallings, accompanied Major Sandeman (Governor General's Agent for Biluchistan) and Major Keen to parley with a number of men on the surrounding hills who did not know what to make of the troops.

After following them for some distance, their fears were conquered and they came in. These were inhabitants of the country.

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16th March. Regiment marched to Oboshki. For 4 miles the road ascends, till it reaches the watershed at Chirimomon. At that spot one man attempted to bar the road, he was captured.

About 3 or 4 miles on a party of 40 or 50 armed men were seen on the Hills to our right, and they fired a shot. Part of the Regiment was thrown into skirmishing order and arrangements for the attack made, but the Kakar gave in.

17th March. Regiment marched to Chingan, 8½ miles.

19th March. Regiment marched to Chinalle, 13 miles.

20th March. Regiment marched to Kutchuulli, 9½ miles.

Heard rumours of an intended attack at night.

Pickets all doubled, night passed quietly.

21st March Regiment marched to Singour, 18 miles.

After marching 7 or 8 miles, came to the Kandil Pass, and a lot of armed men shewed on the heights to the left, but disappeared on two shots from the guns being fired at them. The Head of the Column went on quietly, with all precautions taken, through the pass. It halted for two hours, just before debouching from the pass. When the baggage appeared to be well up, it proceeded to Singour. On the arrival of the rear guard, commanded by Captain Campbell, he reported he had been attacked on entering the Pass, by two to three hundred men. One man of the regiment, Sepoy Syed Akhmed, was killed. The enemy were driven off with loss and the baggage escorted safely into camp. Two companies of the Regiment, C and D. formed part of the rear guard. Captain Campbell, shewed very great judgement and coolness in the

* Appendix Y.

affair and he spoke most highly of the behaviour of Jemadar Mir But and the men. For his report, see Appendix.

24th March. Regiment marched to Baggas, 11½ miles. About two hours after reaching camp, the vedettes brought in information of the approach of a large force of the enemy. The men fell in, in wonderfully quick time. A. B. C. and F. Companies were left to protect the Camp, the remainder of the Regiment under Major Higginson, was taken out to meet the enemy. A party of the Regiment under Major Vallings, was thrown into skirmishing order, in front of the guns. Large masses of the enemy were seen, advancing in line on to the Camp, about 1200 yards off, and the hills to our right were crowded with the enemy. After the guns had fired a few rounds, the enemy was seen to halt and move off to the right and left. Major Vall-

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ings with his party, moved to the left. Major Higginson and Captain Campbell, with the Companies of the Regiment, were sent to endeavour to scale the heights on the right, and to turn the enemy off it. The enemy here were in great force and the hills extremely difficult and precipitous, but these two officers, took their men up in the most gallant manner; at times the men had to get on one another's shoulders to scale the rocks. The heights were scaled in face of heavy fire and rocks hurled at them, and the enemy were turned off them with a very heavy loss. Both these officers had personal encounters with the enemy, and they speak in the highest praise of the behaviour of the men. In the meantime Major Vallings, having stopped a rush of some of the enemy, the men on the left, followed the retreating enemy into the gorge, from which they had advanced to attack us, where he was practically joined by Major Higginson on the heights, and the enemy being completely defeated, the troops returned to Camp. On this occasion the Regiment shewed its old spirit and Majors Higginson's and Vallings' and Captain Campbell's and Lieutenant Pear's gallant conduct was brought very favorably to the notice of Major General Biddulph.

See Appendix Z. The following rewards in the Native Ranks, were given on this occasion.

* G. G. O. No. 583 dated 20th June 1879. Subadar Major Pyabb, Sirdar Bhadur,* advanced from 2nd to 1st class, of the Order of Merit.

Jemadar Mir Butt, Naick Peer Mahamed, Sepoy Gul Mahamed, Sepoy Meera Singh, were admitted to the 3rd Class of the order of merit.*

Killed.

Sepoy Zeman Shah, D. Company.

" Ram Singh, H. "

Wounded.

Havildar Ghoulam Hyder.

Sepoy Khan Singh.

" Gul Mahamed.

" Bootcha Khan.

" Miri.

26th March. Regiment marched to Rahi—11½ miles.

28th March. " " to Thull—15 miles.

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2nd April. Regiment marched to Sher Khan-ka-Kila—10 miles.

3rd April. " " to Chotiali—5 miles.

Here Colonel Prendergast's Column from Dera Ghazi Khan joined us.

5th April. Regiment marched to Barumzaie—21 miles.

6th April. " " to Pains Kutch—9 miles.

7th April. " " to Kala Daka—5 miles.

8th April. " " to Hun Pass—17 miles.

9th April. " " to Nahr Kot—12 miles.

Joined General Biddulph's Column, and No. I. Column was broken up.

The Regiment halted at Nahr Kot from the 9th April to the 7th May, owing to complications with a section of the Murree tribe, they having murdered some Camp followers of officers in the Political Department.

7th May. Regiment marched to Haji-ka-Kote—11 miles.

8th May. " " to Dakan-ka-Kote—11 miles.

9th May. " " to Rukni—21 miles.

10th May. " " to Bush Kushi—12 miles.

The first part of this march is all up hill, as for as Fort Munroe-Sanitarium (6000 feet)

11th May. Regiment marched to Ziriadan—6 miles—all down hill and very steep.

12th May. Regiment marched to Choti Bala—12 miles.

14th May. " " to Choti—18 miles.

15th May. " " to Kot Chota—12 miles.

16th May. " " to Dera Ghazi Khan—14 miles.

21st May. " " towards Dera Ismail Khan, and arrived there on the 29th May, and the regiment was distributed over the three lines there.

The Regiment had been absent from India since March 1877; all furlough, short leave, and discharges had been stopped.

15th June. Furlough opened to the Regiment.

24th July. In G. G. O. No. 627, dated 11th July 1879, the services of Lieutenant Henderson, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

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12th September. Regiment marched towards Edwardesabad in relief of 3rd Sikhs, and arrived on 17th September.

8th October. Death of Subadar Major Pyabb, Sirdar Bahadur reported as having occurred at his home on the 27th August. The death of this most excellent native officer is much regretted by all ranks in the Regiment in which he had served for over 30 years, and had taken part in all the Fights in which it had been engaged, and had by his long, gallant, and faithful service, earned for himself the 1st class of the Order of British India, and the first class of the Order of Merit. Vide Appendix.

15th November. Lieutenant E. W. St. G. Welchman appointed to the Regiment by G. G. O. No. 1045. dated 24th October 1879.

25th. Subadar Mohamed Kurreem Khan dismissed the service by G. O. No. 1126 of 1879.

2nd December. Surgeon C. I. Bamba appointed to the Regiment.

2nd. Surgeon Griffiths is struck off the Rolls of the Regiment.

19th. The following native officers and men were presented with the Order of Merit for distinguished service in Afghanistan:—

Subadar Fyztullab— 1st class of the Order.

Jemadar Mir Butt— 3rd " " "

Havildar Peer Mahomed— 3rd " " "

Sepoy Gul Mahomed— 3rd " " "

" Heera Singh— 3rd " " "

27th December. Jemadar Uttar Singh permitted to resign the service.

5th January 1880. Lieutenant E. W. St. G. Welchman reported his departure to-day. By G. G. O. No. 1242, dated 26th December 1879, Major F. J. Keen is appointed C. B. and promoted to a Brevet Lieutenant Colonelcy, dated 22nd November 1879, for his services during the Afghan Campaign.

11th February. Lieutenant T. C. Pears appointed to the Political Department and reported his departure.

By P. G. O. dated 20th February 1880, Lieutenant W. G. Carter, 44th Foot is appointed officiating Wing Officer.

16th March. By P. G. O. dated 8th March 1880, Sub-Lieutenant C. B. Brownlow is appointed officiating Adjutant.

13th April. Death of Major H. F. Showers reported, and his name removed from the Rolls of the Regiment. Vide Appendix.

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22nd April. Surgeon Major J. Kelly rejoined from Furlough to Europe.

30th April. Surgeon C. Bamber is struck off the Rolls of the Regiment.

5th May. By G. G. O. No. 235, dated 23rd April 1880. Sub-Lieutenant C. B. Brownlow is appointed a Lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps.

15th May. Major A. Vallings reported his departure to assume Command of the Dépôt 5th Goorkhas.

15th May. Captain L. R. H. D. Campbell appointed to officiate as Wing Commander, Vice Major Vallings, and Lieutenant W. G. Carter to officiate as Quarter Master.

20th August. Jemadar Noor Allum appointed Native Adjutant.

25th August. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel F. J. Keen C. B. promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps.

31st July. Lieutenant C. B. Brownlow appointed Quarter Master.

October. Musketry Course 1879 and 1880. Figure of Merit 74-49 Marks Men 16.

2nd November. Surgeon Major J. Kelly appointed to 15th Sikhs, relinquishes Medical charge of the Regiment. Vide Appendix.

18th November. Lieutenant Colonel F. J. Keen C. B. granted Furlough to Europe.

20th November. Lieutenant Colonel F. J. Keen C.B., proceeded to Bombay preparatory to availing himself of Furlough.

20th November. Major T. Higginson, 2nd in Command to officiate as Commandant. Captain Lorne Campbell to officiate as 2nd in Command.

29th November. The Regiment having been relieved at Bannu by 2nd Punjab Infantry commenced its march towards Kohat in course of Relief, escorting 5 Lacs of Treasure.

5th December. The Regiment arrived at Kohat relieving the 1st Sikh Infantry.

14th December. Major A. Vallings rejoins from Commanding Dépôt 5th Goorkhas.

17th December. Major A. Vallings to officiate as 2nd in Command.

17th December. Captain L. R. H. D. Campbell to officiate as Wing Commander.

January 29th 1881. Lieutenant C. B. Brownlow Quarter Master appointed to officiate as Adjutant in addition to his other duties.

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January 31st 1881. Captain L. R. H. D. Campbell appointed to officiate as D. A. Quarter Master General, Kurram Brigade, reported his departure.

February 26th. Surgeon Major J. Duncan M. D. appointed to Medical charge of the Regiment by G. G. O. No. 69, dated 11th February 1881, reports his arrival.

Surgeon C. Bamber is struck off the Rolls of the Regiment.

March 12th. The Regiment received Telegraphic Instructions to hold itself in readiness for active service, and in consequence all men on Furlough were recalled, which call was responded to with alacrity by all ranks and the cheerful conduct of the men when on service in Waziristan was most praiseworthy.

March 27th. The Regiment commenced its march for active service in Waziristan this day each man carrying 72 rounds of ammunition in pouch; the following British officers accompany the Regiment.

Major T. Higginson, Commanding.

„ A. Vallings, 2nd in Command.

Captain H. Howell, Officiating Wing Commander.

„ Lorne Campbell, Officiating Quarter Master.

Lieutenant C. B. Brownlow, Officiating Adjutant.

Surgeon Major Duncan, in Medical charge.

March 27th. The Depôt of the Regiment was formed and placed in charge of Lieutenant Jameson, 5th Punjab Infantry.

March 31st. The Regiment on its march between Latummur and Edwardesabad was caught in a very severe storm of thunder and rain which thoroughly wet all ranks and damaged the ammunition in pouch. The Kurram river was found in flood and crossed with great difficulty; but the high spirit that prevailed all ranks, overcame all difficulties and the river was crossed without any casualties—no easy matter with a long train of baggage animals and reserve ammunition.

April 1st. The Regiment halted at Edwardesabad and formed another Depôt for heavy baggage, and to leave all weakly men behind.

April 4th. The Regiment marched out of Edwardesabad towards Tank on Cabul scale of equipment and baggage.

April 8th. The Regiment reached Tank and halted.

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April 9th 1881. Lieutenant W. C. Pollard, 16th Bengal Cavalry attached to the Regiment by B. O. No. 18, dated 30th March 1881 reported his arrival.

April 12th. Lieutenant W. G. Carter reported his arrival from Leave to study the native languages.

The Regiment was appointed to form part of the 1st Brigade consisting of 4th Sikhs, 1st and 3rd Punjab Infantry, under command of Colonel Close 4th Punjab Infantry.

April 15th. The Force for the Mahsood Wazirie Expedition paraded for Inspection of Brigadier General Kennedy C.B.

April 17th. The Regiment marched to Zam—6 miles.

April 21st. The Regiment marched to Kirgee—6 miles.

April 22nd. The Regiment marched to Jundoola—6 miles, and crossed the Frontier, Free Rations being supplied to the force.

April 24th. The Regiment marched to Hydera Kutch—9 miles.

April 25th. The Regiment marched to Toran Chinna—5 miles.

April 26th. The Regiment marched to Barwand—7 miles, and formed the Rear Guard of the Force, whilst the Pickets were being withdrawn they were fired on by the enemy as also was the Regiment during its march. There were some near shots, but no casualties occurred.

April 27th. The Regiment marched to Tunji Ruqza—6 miles, and halted.

April 28th. A covering party of 100 rifles under Lieutenant Carter and Pollard was ordered to cover the working party employed in making the road and engaged the enemy. No casualties on our side. The enemy kept up a considerable fire which was returned briskly.

April 29th. The Regiment marched to Narai Ruqza, 4 miles, and furnished the day pickets round the Grazing ground, there was some skirmishing with the enemy who kept at a very long distance. No casualties on our side.

April 30th. The Regiment marched to Kundewan and halted.

May 1st. A party of the Regiment made the ascent of the Koondighur Mountain and met with no opposition.

May 3rd. The Regiment marched to Torawan 4 miles at Shah Allum Ruqza. The enemy made a stand and occupied a high mountain to the Front of Camp, he was engaged by 1st Sikhs and 4th Punjab and 6th Punjab Infantry and was driven off the

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Hill with considerable loss, the casualties on our side were very few. The Regiment was not engaged on this occasion.

May 4th. The Regiment marched to Mogul Keyl, 3 miles.

May 5th. The Regiment marched to Kanigorum, 3 miles, and halted. The Town was found deserted by the enemy.

May 7th. The Regiment marched to Luni Kanigorum, 3 miles and halted.

May 9th. The Regiment marched to Do Toi 8 miles.

May 10th. The Regiment marched to Sur Ruqza Makeen and halted.

May 13th. The Regiment commenced its return march to Tank *via* Zam Pass and marched to Jungal, 8 miles.

May 14th. The Regiment marched to Sur Rogho Ruqza, 10 miles.

May 15th. The Regiment marched to Moorgibund, 9 miles.

May 16th. The Regiment marched to Jundoolah, 9 miles.

May 17th. The Regiment marched to Zam, 10 miles and re-crossed the British Frontier.

May 18th. The Regiment marched to Tank, 6 miles and halted. The Waziri Field Force which marched from Tank on 18th April arrived to day and will be broken up.

Lieutenant W. C. Pollard 16th Bengal Cavalry temporarily attached to the regiment reported his departure to-day.

May 20th. The Regiment commenced its return march to Kohat where it arrived on 1st June, after an absence of over 2 months. The return march was very hot and trying but was performed with their usual spirit by all ranks.

The Regiment in this expedition had no casualties in officers or men.

Lieutenant C. B. Brownlow appointed Adjutant. *Vide*, G. G. O. No. 338, dated 24th June 1881,

July 29th. Lieutenant Hight attached to the Regiment by G. G. O. No. 338, dated 24th June 1881, reported his arrival, 29th July 1881.

August 8th. The Regiment permitted to bear on its appointments the word "Afghanistan 1878—79" *Vide* G. G. O. No. 418, of 1881.

August 8th. Captain H. Howell promoted to Major by G. G. O. No. 419, of 1881.

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August 18th. P. G. O. No. 206, dated 10th August. Captain L. Campbell to officiate as wing Commander and Lieutenant Carter as Quarter Master.

November 2nd. G. G. O. No. 571. Subadar Fyztullab admitted to 2nd class Order of British India, with title of Bahadur, for services in Afghanistan.

November 9th. The C. O. has much pleasure in publishing the following letter, No. 1017 dated 30th August 1881 from Brigadier General T. G. Kennedy C.B., Commanding Punjab Frontier Force.

"Forwarded for the information of Captain L. Campbell 1st Punjab Infantry to whom with his native officer and men who worked with him I offer my best acknowledgements, of their ready and useful help in signalling during the late Wazirie expedition."

December 1st and 3rd. Regiment inspected by Brigadier-General T. G. Kennedy C. B., Commanding Punjab Frontier Force.

December 15th. The Order of British India 2nd class presented to Subadar Fyztullab by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

December 19th. G. G. O. No. 649. dated 2nd December 1881 Lieutenant Carter to be Wing Officer on probation, *Vice* Lieutenant T. C. Pears.—wounded.

December 19th. Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Keen C. B., Commandant rejoins from furlough and assumes command.

December 19th. Major Higginson on relinquishing command thanks British and native officers for their cordial support and ready assistance, and his best thanks are due to Lieutenant Brownlow for the able manner he has performed the duties of Adjutant.

December 19th. The following officiating appointments are made. Major Howell, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Commander. Captain L. Campbell, Wing Officer, to officiate as Quarter-Master.

January 17th 1882. Subadar Fyztullab Bahadur died in Hospital to-day. Vide Appendix.

February 16th. G. O. No. 58, Subadar Major Tulsi admitted to 2nd class Order of British India with title of Bahadur from 10th December 1880.

February 22nd. G. O. C. C., page 59 of 14th February 1882. Lieutenant Hight passed Higher Standard.

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March 15th. The following letter No. $\frac{1816}{\text{cir.}}$ Camp, from Adjutant General in India, is published.

Forwards Major-General Biddulph's despatch (hitherto unpublished) No. 194 of 16th May 1879, relating to services of Corps, Staff, and other Officers who served under him in Afghanistan.

"The 1st Punjab Infantry * * It is an exceedingly smart and excellent Corps and, fit for service in any country.

"I also desire to bring to notice the services rendered by Captain H. F. Showers, 1st Punjab Infantry, who assisted in reconnaissance operations in Pishin."

March 27th. Lieutenant and Adjutant Brownlow proceeds on furlough to Europe granted in G. G. O. No. 99, dated 3rd March 1882.

March 27th. Lieutenant Hight to officiate as Adjutant. P. G. O. No. 99, dated 19th April 1882.

April 19th. Major Higginson proceeds on six months leave to Simla.

April 20th. Major Howell to officiate as 2nd in Command; Captain L. Campbell to officiate as Wing Commander.

July. Major T. Higginson promoted to Lieutenant Colonel 26th June 1882. Madras G. O. G. No. 309 dated 30th June 1882.

October 7th. Lieutenant Colonel T. Higginson rejoined from six months leave.

October 7th. Major A. Vallings rejoined from furlough to Europe.

November 3rd. G. G. O. No. 562, Lieutenant E. C. H. Price, West Riding Regiment to officiate as Wing Officer, with effect from the 23rd September, Vice Lieutenant Brownlow on furlough.

February 17th, 1883. Lieutenant Carter resigns his probationary appointment in B. S. C. and reports his departure.

April 12th. G. O. C. C. 20th March 1883. Major Vallings passed examination for staff.

April 28th. G. G. O. of No. 193, 13th April 1883, Lieutenant E. L. Hight is admitted to the B. S. C.

May 7th. Lieutenant Hight proceeded on 6 months leave on Medical Certificate.

May 15th. Subadar-Major Tulsi Bahadar is admitted to superior rate of pension and struck off the strength of the regiment. Vide Appendix R. O. No. 391.

1883-84]

June 26th 1883. G. O. No. 346. Subadar Khushal appointed Subadar Major.

July 4th. G. G. O. No. 365, Subadar Major Tulsi advanced to 1st Class British India with title of Sirdar Bahadar.

July 26th. Lieutenant L. W. Jervis appointed Quarter-Master. G. O. No. 401, of 13th July 1883.

July 26th. G. O. No. 401, of 13th July 1883. Captain L. Campbell to officiate Wing Commander 6th Punjab Infantry. *Vide* Appendix R. O. No. 554.

July 30th. Lieutenant Jervis reports his arrival.

October 27th. Lieutenant Brownlow returns from furlough and resumes his duties as Adjutant on 25th.

November 7th. Lieutenant Hight rejoins from six months leave on Medical Certificate.

November 22nd. Subadar Hira Singh, died 21st November. *Vide* Appendix R. O. No. 798.

December. G. G. O. No. 610, dated 1883 Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Keen, C. B., promoted to Colonel by Brevet.

February 1884. Lieutenant E. C. H. Price is permitted to resign his probationary appointment and directed to revert to his Regiment ("The West Riding" Regiment) G. O. C. C. page 30 of 1884, See R. O. 131 of 1884.

March 1st. Lieutenant Hight wing officer is granted furlough to Europe G. G. O. No. 87, of 1884.

March 31st. Colonel F. J. Keen C. B., vacates Command of the Regiment agreeably to G. G. O. No. 209, of 1882. See Appendix and R. O. No. 235 of 1884.

April 1st. Lieutenant-Colonel T. Higginson assumes Command of the Regiment.

April 30th. Subadar Kula Singh transferred to the pension establishment. See Appendix R. O. No. 312 dated 30th April 1884.

May 1884. Lieutenant-Colonel Theo. Higginson, Wing Commander and 2nd in Command is appointed Commandant by G. G. O. No. 224, dated 25th April 1884.

Major A. Vallings to be 2nd in command and Major H. Howell to be Wing Commander by G. G. O. No. 224, dated 25th April 1884.

May 16th. Lieutenant L. W. Jervis, Quarter-Master is granted Furlough to Europe for 322 days. G. G. O. No. 275, of 1884, and reports his departure.

1884-85]

June 13th. Lieutenant J. T. Evatt appointed Wing Officer by G. G. O. No. 334, dated 13th June 1884.

July 4th. G. G. O. No. 375. Promoting Jemadar Issor Sing to be Subadar and Havildar Sunder Singh to be Jemadar.

July 11th. Lieutenant C. L. M. Rich, East Lancashire Regiment, appointed Officiating Wing Officer by G. G. O. No. 391, dated 11th July 1884.

August 29th. Lieutenant R. H. Dawson, Manchester Regiment, appointed Officiating Wing Officer.

October 6th. Short "Snider" Rifles were received for the Regiment under sanction of letter No. 784-S, dated, Simla, 6th August 1884.
D.

October 17th. Lieutenant Ivor Philipps, Manchester Regiment, is appointed to officiate as Wing Officer. G. G. O. No. 550, dated 17th October 1884.

December 5th. The Regiment under Command of Lieutenant Colonel T. Higginson marched from Kohat to Dera Ismail Khan in relief of 5th Punjab Infantry and arrived on 18th December 1884.

February 1885. Constitution of Regiment changed to Two Companies of Dogras and one Company of Trans Indus Cis Border Mohamedans instead of two companies of Trans Indus Cis Border Mohamedans (Government of India, Military Department letter No. 719-B, dated 23rd December 1884.) Military Secretary Government of Punjab letter No. 1 dated 2nd January 1885, and Punjab Government Order Military Department, No. 9, dated 23rd January 1885.

March 20th. Lieutenant John Thorold Evatt, Wing Officer admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from 14th July 1883, by G. G. O. No. 153, dated 20th March 1885.

April 18th. Lieutenant L. W. Jervis, Quarter Master, rejoins from Furlough to England.

April 26th. Lieutenant C. L. M. Rich, Officiating Wing Officer on Probation, appointed to the Corps of Guides G. G. O. No. 183, dated 10th April 1885.

May 18th. Lieutenant E. L. Hight, Wing Officer rejoins from Furlough to England.

June 8th. Lieutenant J. T. Evatt, Wing Officer appointed to officiate as Wing Officer and Quarter Master 4th Punjab Infantry by P. G. O. No. 77 dated 23rd May 1885, reported his departure.

1885-86]

June 6th. A sad catastrophe took place at the outpost of Mangi on the Dera Ismail Khan Frontier where Jemadar Neaz Gool, "F" Company, and Sepoy Mohamed Ali, "E" Company, were murdered by Sepoy Miah Khan, A Sagri Pathan of "D" Company, in a fit of mad passion.

November 20th. Lieutenant Colonel T. Higginson left for England on furlough. Lieutenant Colonel A. Vallings appointed Officiating Commandant and the other officers to officiate in grade succession, by P. O. No. 173, of 1885, except Lieutenant Hight who officiates as Adjutant and Lieutenant Jervis who retains his permanent appointment of Quarter Master.

February 13th, 1886. The Regiment was inspected by Sir Charles MaGregor K. C. B., on the 13th of February and following days.

April 20th. Lieutenant Colonel A. Vallings proceeded on 2 years furlough to England granted him by G. G. O. No. 209 of 1886.

Major Howell appointed officiating Commandant by R. O. No. 248, dated 21st April 1886.

Lieutenant C. B. Brownlow, Officiating 2nd in Command.

Lieutenant E. L. Hight, Officiating Wing Commander.

Lieutenant L. W. Jervis, Officiating Adjutant.

Lieutenant R. H. Dawson Officiating Quarter Master confirmed by P. G. O. No. 37, dated 5th May 1886.

Lieutenant J. T. Evatt rejoined from 4th Punjab Infantry and appointed Officiating Quarter Master on 19th May 1886.

Lieutenant C. Chamier Madras Staff Corps appointed Officiating Wing Officer by G. O. dated Simla 23rd July 1886.

July 14th. Lieutenant Colonel T. Higginson, Commandant, promoted to Colonel in the Army, 26th June 1886, G. G. O. No. 438 of 1886.

August 25th. Surgeon Major J. Duncan granted leave out of India for one year on Medical Certificate under Leave rules for the Staff Corps.

September 22nd. Lieutenant C. B. Brownlow, Adjutant, promoted to Captain. G. G. O. No. 614, of 1886.

November 2nd. Surgeon G. W. P. Denys I.M.D., appointed to Officiating Medical Charge of the Regiment by P. F. F. Order No. 311, dated 28th October 1886.

1886-87]

November 3rd, 1886. Surgeon Major J. Duncan to be Brigade Surgeon G. G. O. No. 705 of 1886.

December 3rd. Death of Subadar Mukurdin, "G." Company, reported. *Vide Appendix.*

December 28th. Colonel T. Higginson, Commandant, rejoins from Furlough to Europe on 27th December 1886.

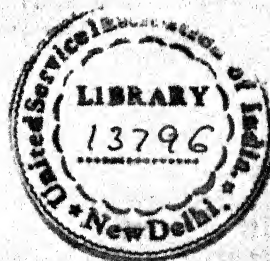
December 30th. Major Lorne Campbell is appointed Wing Commander 2nd Battalion 5th Goorkhas by G. O. C. C. dated 16th December 1886, and is struck off the strength of Regiment. *Vide Appendix.*

January 16th 1887. Lieutenant R. H. Dawson is appointed to Punjab Police Levy for Service in Burmah and struck off strength of Regiment. *Vide Appendix.*

February 3rd. Lieutenant C. E. H. Connell, Madras Staff Corps, appointed Wing Officer by G. O. C. C., dated 3rd February 1887.

February 3rd. Lieutenant C. Chamier M. Staff Corps is appointed Wing officer 6th Punjab Infantry by G. O. C. C., dated 3rd February 1887, and struck off strength of Regiment.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN:	}	THEO. HIGGINSON, <i>Colonel.</i>
7th June 1887.		<i>Commandant 1st Punjab Infantry.</i>



APPENDIX.

A.

(Page 1.)

From—Major H. P. Burn, Deputy Secretary to the Board of Administration.

To—Lieutenant Colonel G. S. P. Lawrence, Deputy Commissioner, Peshawur.

No. 4.

Lahore, dated 29th January 1850.

I have the honor by direction of the Board of Administration to annex for your information copy of a letter from Government No. 30 of the 8th Instant conveying the satisfaction of the Governor General at the result of the expedition against the refractory Tribes in the northern part of Eusofzaie.

(2) The Board have much pleasure in conveying to you the thanks of His Lordship for your services on this occasion, and beg that you will convey to Captain Coke and Lieutenant Lumsden and the Officers and men under them the approbation and thanks of Government for the manner in which they performed the duties required of them.

I have, &c., &c.,

(*Sd.*) H. P. BURN,
Secretary.

By order of

SIR H. M. LAWRENCE, K. C. B., *President,*

G. C. MANSEL, Esq., *Member.*

J. LAWRENCE, Esq., *Do.*

B.

(Page 2.)

No. 17.

Dated 17th September 1851.

This record of the sentiment of the late Commander-in-Chief

No. 212.—Opinion of the Commander-in-Chief on the officering of the Punjab Regiments raised at Peshawur viz, 1st Punjab Infantry and Punjab Cavalry record.
ed.

on the great and rapid success which had attended the exertions of Captain Coke and Lieutenant Daly to get their respective corps into a state of discipline is highly creditable to these officers.

(True Extract.)

(*Sd.*) H. M. ELLIOT.

Secy. to the Govt. of India,

1850]

C.

(Page 4.)

From—Major H. P. Burn, Deputy Secretary to the Board of Administration.

To—Captain Coke, Commanding 1st Punjab Infantry.

No. 99.

Lahore, dated 26th February 1850.

SIR,

Pol: Department.

By order of

SIR, H. M. LAWRENCE,

K. C. B.

I am directed by the Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th Instant, and to repeat the expression of their satisfaction at the good conduct of the Regiment under your Command, which they mainly attribute to the example of their officers.

2 Lieutenant Colonel Lawrence has been requested to present a pair of Shawls worth Rs. 150 to each of the Subadars Meer Jaffir and Habeeb Khan on the part of the Board in testimony of the approval of their conduct.

(Sd.) H. P. BURN, Major.

Deputy Secretary.

D.

(Page 6.)

Extract from General Orders by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Charles Napier G. C. B.

Head Quarters Peshawar 16th February 1850.

As Captain Coke and the 1st Punjab Infantry do not belong to the regular Force, but sustained the brunt of the skirmishing, the Commander-in-Chief thinks it due to this admirable young corps, and its excellent leader, to say that their conduct called forth the applause of the whole Column.

Lieutenant Colonel Lawrence is therefore requested to communicate this order to Captain Coke.

MY DEAR COKE,

The above will gratify you as much as it does me. Sir Colin Campbell has mentioned you in his report in equally just terms and here is my say.

"This is gratifying to me as I am sure it will be to the Board, to hear that the conduct of Captain Coke, Lieutenant Lumsden

1850]

and Lieutenant Keyes and the 1st Punjab Infantry was the admiration of the whole camp."

PESHAWUR: } (Sd.) GEO. S. P. LAWRENCE, Lt. Col.
15th February 1850. } Deputy Commissioner.

E.

Extract Paragraphs 1 to 4 of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department to the address of the Board of Administration for the officers of the Punjab.

No. 27.

Dated, 15th March 1850.

2. In reply to your despatch I am directed to inform you that His Lordship in Council has read with much satisfaction the report which has been made of the conduct of the Irregulars in the operations against the Affreedees near Peshawur.

3. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has expressed, as well as the Brigadier Commanding, full approbation of their behaviour and I now have the pleasure to request that you will communicate the cordial thanks of the Government to Lieutenant Colonel Lawrence, Captain Coke, Lieutenants Lumsden and Daly and the officers and men of the corps under their orders for their gallant conduct in these affairs.

(True extract.)

(Sd.) H. P. BURN, Major.

Deputy Secretary.

MY DEAR COKE,

Simla, 3rd June 1850.

I am very glad you have a chance of the medal you so well earned, you earned it in the defile of Kohat alone had you no other claim. I shall not easily forget you or your regiment those five days. I never saw hard work better or more spiritedly done, for it was hard work while it lasted. I only regret that Lord Dalhousie thought it right to suppress my despatch in which I endeavoured to do you all justice.

Yours Sincerely,

CHARLES NAPIER.

Pray remember me to your admirable Regiment both officers and Privates.

C. NAPIER.

1850]

MY DEAR COKE,

Lahore, 20th February 1850.

We have written to you officially but I cannot refrain from sending you a line myself, thanking you for the honor you have brought on the Punjab Irregular Force. Every one speaks of the gallantry of yourself and men. I only regret that their loss was so severe, and feel proud to be connected with such fine fellows.

Yours very sincerely,

H. W. LAWRENCE.

F.

From—Major H. P. Burn, Deputy Secretary to the Board of Administration.

To—Captain Coke Commanding at Kohat.

No. 125.

Lahore, 14th March 1850.

Military Department,

By order of

Sir, H. M. LAWRENCE,

K. C. B., *President.*

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 1st 2nd and 4th Instant reporting for the information of the Board, the attack by the Affreedees on the tower on the summit of the Kohat Pass and the steps taken by you for the support of your detachment in the tower and its subsequent withdrawal.

(2) I am directed to convey to you the Board's approval of your conduct on this occasion and to beg that you will express to Lieutenant Daly and the Officers and troops under you, their satisfaction at the manner in which they have supported you in your endeavours to maintain your detachment on the summit of the Kotul.

(Sd.) H. P. BURN, *Major.*

From—Major H. P. Burn, Deputy Secretary to the Board of Administration.

To—Captain Coke, Commanding at Kohat.

No. 158.

Kohat, 2nd April 1850.

Pol: Department,

By order of

Sir, H. M. LAWRENCE,

K. C. B.

C. G. MANSEL and

J. LAWRENCE, ESQRS.

SIR,

I have much pleasure in communicating by order of the Board, the cordial thanks of the Government for your gallant conduct in the affairs with the Affreedees at the end of February and the beginning of March.

1850]

(2) You are requested to convey the sentiments of Government to Lieutenant Daly, Commanding the 1st Punjab Cavalry, and to the officers and men of both regiments.

(Sd.) H. P. BURN, Major.

Deputy Secretary.

Names of men killed and wounded in the Kohat Pass and on the Kohat Kotul in February 1850 :—

Killed or died of wounds.

Died of wounds.

No. 2 Mohamed Gool Akoonzada
Havildar.

No. 3 Sudder Sepoy.

No. 4 Ghulam Rasool Naick.

Killed.

No. 1 Zumman Naick.

No. 1 Ameer Khan Sepoy.

No. 2 Mahboob Sepoy.

No. 3 Khan Mohamed Sepoy.

No. 3 Ahmad Khan Sepoy.

No. 4 Botoon Sepoy.

No. 4 Ahmad Khan Sepoy.

No. 4 Emamdeen Sepoy.

No. 4 Muddute Khan Sepoy.

No. 4 Busheer Sepoy.

No. 4 Saadut Sepoy.

No. 4 Nijab Khan Sepoy.

No. 5 Goolrung Sepoy.

No. 5 Gundu Khan Sepoy.

No. 5 Jewan Khan Sepoy.

No. 8 Goormak Singh Sepoy.

19 Total killed

Wounded.

No. 1 Shah Mohamed Sepoy.

No. 1 Shob Gool Sepoy.

No. 1 Wazeerah Sepoy.

No. 1 Peer Bux Sepoy.

No. 1 Azad Sepoy.

No. 1 Allee Bux Sepoy.

No. 1 Gussutab Sepoy.

No. 2 Fyzoolah Khan Subadar.

No. 2 Ibrahim Sepoy.

No. 2 Deen Mohamed Sepoy.

No. 2 Illahi Buz Sepoy.

No. 2 Oorum Sepoy.

No. 3 Abdulla Khan Naick.

No. 3 Mohamed Hussun Din.
Naick.

No. 3 Mehr Ouddeen Sepoy.

No. 3 Kuddoos Sepoy.

No. 3 Shah Baz Sepoy.

No. 3 Mohamed Khan Sepoy.

No. 3 Syed Gool Sepoy.

No. 3 Mohamed Jan Sepoy.

No. 3 Pyab (2) Sepoy.

No. 3 Ahmad Khan Sepoy.

No. 4 Gholam Sepoy.

No. 4 Moosa Sepoy.

No. 4 Mahmood Sepoy.

1852]

Wounded.

No. 4 Mookem Sepoy.
 No. 4 Mawan Shah Sepoy.
 No. 5 Nizamoodin Sepoy.
 No. 5 Nawab Khan Sepoy.
 No. 5 Jaffir Sepoy.

Wounded.—contd.

No. 6 Mohamed Khan Havildar.
 No. 6 Syed Mohamed Havildar.
 No. 6 Wazir Khan Sepoy.
 No. 6 Bahadoor Beg Sepoy.

Total wounded	34
Total killed	19
Grand Total	53

G.

Killed and wounded with Lieutenant Garnett.

No. 1 Company Nawab Sepoy killed.

No. 7 „ Buddun Singh and

No. 8 „ Ram Singh wounded.

H.

No. 1558.

From—Major N. Chamberlain, Military Secretary.

To—Brigadier Hodgson, Commanding Punjab Infantry Force.

Lahore, 5th August 1852.

Military Department,
 by order of

Sir H. M. LAWRENCE,

K. C. B., *President.*

and J. LAWRENCE, ESQRE.,
Member.

Sir,

I have the honor by desire of the Board of Administration, to forward to you for communication to the officers concerned the accompanying extract 3-4 and 5 of letter No. 154 dated

9th July 1852 from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, to the Adjutant General of the Army, regarding the conduct of the troops lately employed under Sir Colin Campbell.

2. The Board have much pleasure in thus being able to convey to Captain Coke and Lieutenant Hughes, the approbation of the Governor General in Council.

(Sd.) N. CHAMBERLAIN, *Major,*
Military Secretary.

1852]

Extract of a letter No. 154, from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India Foreign Department, Fort William 9th July, 1852, to the Adjutant General of the Army.

Paragraph 3. The Governor General in Council has much satisfaction in recording his high approbation of the conduct of the troops that have been employed on this service and especially of those who have received the special notice of the Brigadier.

4. The Governor General in Council begs to convey to Lieutenant Colonel Brooke, H. M. 32nd to Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, 28th Native Infantry, to Lieutenant Colonel Troup, 66th Goorkhas, to Captain Coke, 1st Punjab Infantry, to Lieutenant Lumsden, Guide Corps &c., who were in Command of their respective Corps, the best thanks of the Government for their service against the Ootman Khelas on the 11th and 13th May.

5. To these acknowledgements, the Governor General in Council desires to add the expression of his entire approbation of the conduct of the officers and soldiers of the Force in the subsequent proceedings in the valley of Ranazie. It affords his Lordship in Council the greatest satisfaction to repeat his thanks to the officers above mentioned in connection with their services in Ranazai and to concur in the applause which has justly been bestowed on the whole force and especially on the Artillery, the Goorkhas, and the Guides.

(True Extract.)

(Sd.) N. CHAMBERLAIN, *Major,*
Military Secretary.

On a copy of these extracts reaching me I addressed the following letter to Sir Colin Campbell.

Hungoo, 28th August 1852.

MY DEAR SIR COLIN,

I have just seen a copy of letter No. 154, from the Secretary to the Government of India to Lieutenant Colonel Tucker, the Adjutant General of the army, dated Fort William 9th July 1852, in paragraph 5 of which the Artillery, Goorkhas, and Guides are especially mentioned. I was in hopes from the kind way in which you have spoken not only on this but other occasions of my corps, that you thought they had done as good service as any corps present. At Fraughar my men captured Shah Baz the standard bearer of Ajoon Khan; at Isakote my corps took two standards and I think killed

1852]

as many of the enemy as any corps there. I would almost hope we were as forward when any thing was to be done as either Goorkhas, or Guides. In joining your force we endeavoured to exert ourselves to the best of our power, considering the weather we were out in. We made one forced march from Kohat to Peshawur near 40 miles and another from the Ferry of the Neigooman to Abazaie joining your force as you were going against Nawidund. Might I hope that if this is an oversight you would be kind enough to have it rectified; for myself I am not so anxious, but I am indeed anxious to see that the endeavours of my regiment met with your approbation as much as either Goorkhas or Guides. Mine is but a young regiment and the honour of having been named with the Goorkhas and Guides would be a feather in their cap which, if you think they are worthy of, I would earnestly beg you to obtain for them.

Sincerely yours,

(Sd.) JOHN COKE.

General Sir Colin Campbell K. C. B., Commanding Peshawur Division.

To this letter I received a shuffling reply throwing the blame on the Governor General who had suppressed his despatch and sending me some extracts from it. The best comment on the whole business are the following letters from Colonel Mackeson C. B., Commissioner of Peshawur, who was present on these occasions.

Kanpoor, Hazarah, 11th September 1852.

MY DEAR COKE,

I too remarked the omission of all mention of your gallant fellows at Iska Kote. The Guides, and Goorkhas but especially the Guides were first led on against the enemy's strong position, but there was plenty of work still to be done when your men were brought up, and they did it excellently well. I told you that you owed to me that your reserve or main body was brought forward when it was, and you said you would enquire about that. The detachment you yourself commanded, if I understood you right, had come into action before the rest of your corps. Who sent you into action? Let me hear all about it, for I fell interested in knowing the truth and all particulars. I think that when the artillery were particularly noticed on that day, your corps also deserved a particular notice, but you are half a political and the Guides are not.

Believe me yours sincerely,

(Sd.) F. MACKESON.

1852-53]

I forwarded the extracts of Sir Colin Campbell's despatch to Colonel Mackeson and the following was his reply.

Camp Muffa in Puklee, 12th December 1852.

MY DEAR COKE,

I return with many thanks the papers sent for my perusal connected with operations against Ranazai. I think the Goorkhas and Guides received the order together to make a rush at the nullah and drive the enemy from it and I do not know at what period the detachment of yours first entered the nullah, if at the same time as the Goorkhas and Guides. Sir Colin Campbell had no excuse for making any distinction, all should have been mentioned together. Under any circumstances I think you were fully entitled to special mention as having received orders to support the Guides and Goorkhas, and having executed those orders most successfully. I wish I had 500 of your men here with their rifles.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) FRED. MACKESON.

My men were with me through the nullah quite as soon as the Guides, let Lieutenant Miller be asked, who commanded the Guides in advance. We captured two standards and killed as many, I think more, men in hand to hand fights, than any corps in the field that day; it was then Gusseetah gained the Order of Merit.

I.

No. 40.

From—the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

To—the Board of Administration.

Foreign Department. *Fort William, 28th January 1853.*

SIR,

I have received and laid before the Governor General in Council your Officiating Military Secretary's despatch of the 12th Instant No. 7, reporting the proceedings of the detachment under the Command of Lieutenant Keyes in the recent operations against the Oomerzie Wazeerees which His Lordship in Council considers satisfactory.

(Sd.) C. ALLEN,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

1855]

J.

Extract Station Orders.

Dehra Ismail Khan, 22nd April 1855.

The following extracts from letters conveying the approbation of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council at the good conduct of the troops employed against the Sheoranee Tribes, in the skirmishes of the 10th, and 15th March, are to be read and explained to the troops in the Camp, and the different outposts.

Extract from a letter No. 117, dated 14th April 1853, from the Officiating Secretary to the Government to the address of the Chief Commissioner Punjab, acknowledging the receipt of a despatch reporting an affair with Sheoranees on the 15th March.

"In reply to express the satisfaction of the Governor General in Council at the good conduct of the troops employed on the occasion."

(*Sd.*) C. ALLEN,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

List of killed and wounded in the Kusranee expedition under the Command of Lieutenant Keyes, 2nd in Command 1st Punjab Infantry.

Killed.

Secunder Sepoy, No. 1 Company, a cousin of Habeeb Khan, Subadar, a most gallant young soldier to whom I had promised promotion.

Wounded.

Khan Mohamed, Color Havildar No. 1 Company, since pensioned for his wound—promoted for gallantry in the Kohat Pass.

Nikab Gool Sepoy No. 1 Company.

Mahsoof „ No. 2 Company.

Chunder Sing „ No. 8 Company.

Meer Goolab „ No. 6 Company.

Dullail Singh „ No. 8 Company.

Boodli Singh „ No. 8 Company.

Total wounded 7

Total killed 1

Grand Total 8

1855]

K.

Brigade orders by Brigadier Chamberlain. Camp Der Sum-mund.

No. 146.

1st May 1855.

After orders of yesterday.

The Brigadier will have much pleasure in reporting to the Chief Commissioner the good conduct of a small party of the 4th Punjab Cavalry and 1st Punjab Infantry engaged with the enemy this afternoon.

2. By the resolute and soldierly bearing of a few Cavalry and Infantry, aided by some of Kwaja Mohamed Khan's horsemen, some 1,500 Affreedees were put to ignominious flight leaving 12 or 15 dead bodies on the Field and fortunately at a very trifling loss to ourselves.

3. This affair is most creditable to all engaged and will not fail to create a respect for our arms.

L.

Field Force Orders by Brigadier Chamberlain.

Camp Hungoo, 3rd September 1855.

Morning orders, No. 36.

The Brigadier begs to express his best thanks to the whole of the Troops engaged in yesterday's operations, and to be able to bring their excellent conduct to the notice of Government, is to him the highest source of gratification.

No. 737.

From—G. F. Edmonstone Esq.,

To—The Chief Commissioner in the Punjab.

Foreign Department.

SIR,

Camp Bangalore, 3rd November 1855.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's letters Nos. 678 and 679, with their several enclosures, relative to a successful expedition against certain Raobeah Khel villages on the Hungoo Frontier of the Kohat district, and to inform you in reply that the Most Noble the Governor General has read with the truest and most lively satisfaction, the report which Brigadier Chamberlain has submitted of the operations of the troops under his Command against the villages in question. Brigadier Chamberlain has remarked that any man might be proud to Command

1857]

such troops. He has ample ground for the remark and the Governor General desires me to add that the Government may both be proud and happy in the knowledge that it possesses troops able and willing to perform so gallant a service, and officers capable of planning, and leading, and executing such attacks as are described in the papers under notice. The Governor General desires that his thanks may be conveyed to Lieutenant Travers and to Lieutenant Lumsden, &c., &c.,

(True Copies.)

(Sd.) R. R. ADAMS, *Captain,**Major of Brigade.*

M.

List of Killed and wounded in the Bozdar expedition on the 6th and 7th March 1857.

Killed or died of wounds.

Havildar Khorsial Ditchel, Drill Naick. This man distinguished himself greatly and had he survived I should have recommended him for the Order of Merit.

Sepoy Dad Allee, No. 3 Company, on the 6th in the reconnoitring party.

Sepoy Mall Singh, No. 5 „ on the 7th.

„ Munga, No. 5 „ Do.

Wounded.

Brevet Major J. Coke, Commanding, severely.

Subadar Meer Jaffeer, severely, arm broken.

Havildar Shahzada No. 3 Company, severely, left arm amputated.

„ Peer Bux No. 6 „ „

„ Muhboob Shah No. 5 Company, severely.

„ Ajoodeah Singh No. 7 „ „ arm smashed.

Naick Byram No. 3 Company, severely.

„ Chunda Singh No. 8 Company, slightly.

Sepoy Meeor Koorshid 3 Company, dangerously.

„ Kunam Khan No. 4 Company, severely.

„ Lallajan No. 4 „ „

„ Jewan No. 5 „ slightly.

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Sepoy Munga (2)	No. 5 Company, slightly.
" Khoosial	No. 5 " severely.
" Bahadoor	No. 5 " "
" Chutta Singh	No. 5 " " arm smashed.
" Joomah	No. 4 " "
" Bhawanydeen Sookul	No. 7 Company, slightly.
" Jawalla Singh	No. 7 Company, slightly.
" Russool	No. 3 " "

	B. O.	N. O.	Hav.	Naick	Sepoys.
Killed	0	0	1	0	3
Wounded	1	1	4	2	12

Total killed and wounded of all ranks 24

Subadar Meer Jaffeer who distinguished himself as usual and would not leave the Field though his right arm was smashed with a ball, was advanced from the 3rd to 2nd grade Order of Merit. Shahzada Havildar appointed to 3rd grade for distinguished conduct.

N.

Private

Peshawar, 30th May 1857.

MY DEAR COKE.

Very bad accounts have been received from Meerut and that it has been found necessary to disarm the Native Infantry and Light Cavalry at Lahore and therefore it has been determined on to march a moveable column towards Sealkote and Lahore for the purpose of overawing the Native troops, or if necessary coercing them, as also to give strength to the Civil Administration. Your Corps has been fixed on as one of those to be employed with the moveable Column and I write to require you to march at once to Jhelum. If from the state of your health and that of Meer Jaffeer and Lumsden you think it would be better to detach Wilde's corps you have authority to substitute the 4th for the 1st Punjab Infantry, but in that case the 1st Punjab Infantry must move into the Fort and altogether vacate the Police lines.

Yours Sincerely,

NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN.

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No. 805.

To—The Deputy Adjutant General of the Army.

Military Department,

SIR,

With reference to a letter from the acting Adjutant General of the Army, No. 11-A. of the 9th July 1857, herewith forwarded in original, I am directed to convey to you for the information of His Excellency. the Commander-in-Chief an expression of the satisfaction of Government at the report therewith submitted from Brevet Major Coke of the 1st Punjab Infantry of the operations of a detachment employed under his command on the 4th July 1857 against a body of mutineers from Delhi.

2. The return of the original document is requested when no longer required.

Council Chamber. }
Fort William. }
17th September 1857. }

(Sd.) R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.
Secy. to the Govt. of India.
Military Department.

No. 110-A.

To—MAJOR J. COKE,

Commanding 1st Punjab Infantry.

Adjutant General's office.

Head Quarters Camp before Delhi.

SIR,

3rd July 1857.

In forwarding to you an extract of General Orders of this date, conferring on Subadar and Native Adjutant Meer Jaffeer of the Corps under your command the 1st Class of the Order of British India with the title of Sirdar Bahadoor I am directed to state that the Provisional Commander-in-Chief has much pleasure in bestowing this reward upon the Native officer (who has already so often distinguished himself in action) for the loyal and soldier-like conduct referred to in the order.

2.—It is further a matter of gratification to Major General Reed to bestow this reward upon a member of a corps so distinguished as your own and another Native Officer belonging to which, only recently similarly repulsed a previous attempt to tamper with the fidelity of the Regiment.

3.—I am to request you will explain the General Order and the contents of this letter to Subadar and Native Adjutant Meer Jaffeer and to your Corps at a parade ordered for the purpose,

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when you will be good enough to point out that the honorable reward conferred on the Subadar comes with an additional income of two Rupees a day when serving or after having been pensioned.

I have &c., &c.,

(Sd.) NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, *Major General,*
Acting Adjutant General of the Army.

(Note).—The other officer alluded to in the 2nd Paragraph of this letter is Jamadar and Subadar Sudderoodeen who on his way to join the corps was met by a Hindustani who told him that the British Government was destroyed, that the whole army had mutinied in consequence of the Government having endeavoured to destroy their religion by making them use cartridges smeared with the fat of the cow and the pig—told the party to return to their homes and not fight against their religion. Sudderoodeen made the Hindustani a prisoner and delivered him over to the civil authorities. The man was hung. Sudderoodeen received for his loyalty a present of a Shawl and 50 Rs.—Vide letter from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner No. 944 of the 8th June 1857.

List of Officers, Native Officers, non-commissioned and men killed at Delhi and the different engagements near that place in July, August, September 1857.

Brevet Captain William George Law, 10th Native Infantry. Appointed to do duty from 28th June by General Orders, 13th July 1857. Killed at the attack in the Metcalfe gardens, 23rd July 1857.

Lieutenant Eaton James Travers, 23rd Native Infantry, 2nd in Command of the Regiment. Killed in "the Sawing House" picket at Hindoo Rao's House, 2nd August 1857.

Lieutenant William Henry Lumsden of the 68th Native Infantry. Adjutant to the Regiment, appointed 2nd in Command Vice Travers. Killed in General Nicholson's Victory at Najjufghur, 25th August 1857.

Subadar Ruttan Singh, 8th Company. Pensioned, re-instated on meeting the corps at Thanesar on its way to Delhi—Killed 14th September 1857.

Jemadar Shahzada 10th Company. Lost his arm in the Bozdar affair. Killed at the sally from the advanced Trenches on the 10th September 1857.

Jemadar Dull Singh, 8th Company. Killed 14th September 1857.

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Salick Ram the Drill Havildar of the Regiment, came to me from the 31st Native Infantry a Hindustani, a more gallant, intelligent, worthy soldier, could not be found in any corps. Killed while endeavouring to carry off Subadar Meer Jaffeer in the Subzee Mundee 14th July 1857.

Killed.

Futtee Khan, No. 2 Company, 23rd July.

Havildars.—Deen Mohamed, No. 4 Company, 16th July 1857.

„ Iseree Pershad, No. 7 Company, 26th August.

„ Mean Gool, No. 1 Company, color Havildar 3rd Class Order of Merit, the most gallant soldier in the Regiment.

„ Dad Mohamed, No. 3 Company, in action at Nujgeerah 21st April 1858.

Naicks.—Foujoo, No. 7 Company, 12th August 1857. A Dogra, right good man.

„ Changlo, No. 6 Company, 25th August. These two Dogra Naicks were promoted by me for gallantry in the Kusanee expedition and proved themselves right good soldiers.

Wounded.

„ Bhola Singh, No. 6 Company, died of his wounds 14th August 1857.

„ Moujdeen, No. 7 Company, wounded 25th, died of wounds 26th, August 1857.

„ Dowran, No. 10 Company, wounded 12th, died of his wounds 30th August 1857.

„ Nawab, No. 3 Company, wounded 10th, died 16th September 1857.

„ Dewa, No. 8 Company, wounded 14th September, died of his wounds 31st October 1857.

„ Boodha Singh, No. 5 Company, wounded 14th, died of his wounds 27th July 1857.

Killed in Action.

Sepoys.—Gunesha ... No. 6 Company, 14th July 1857.

„ Mohamed Bux ... No. 6 „ 14th July 1857.

„ Gooldcen ... No. 8 „ 14th July 1857.

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Killed in Action.—(contd.)

Sepoys.—Peer Bux	... No. 5 Company,	19th July 1857.
" Abdool	... No. 3	" 29th July 1857.
" Goordutt Singh...	No. 5	" 20th July 1857.
" Buksheesh Singh	No. 2	" 23rd July 1857.
" Surda	... No. 5	" 23rd July 1857.
" Mirza Syed Alli...	No. 6	" 23rd July 1857.
" Meer Gool	... No. 3	" 23rd July 1857.
" Jooma	... No. 3	" 1st August 1857.
" Ghuffoor	... No. 4	" 6th August 1857.
" Sudder	... No. 2	" 8th August 1857.
" Munsoor	... No. 2	" Acting Pay Havildar 3rd Class Order of Merit, a most distinguished soldier, 12th August 1857.
" Allumdeen	... No. 2 Company	12th August 1857.
" Gholam	... No. 3	" 12th August 1857.
" Khowas	... No. 4	" 12th August 1857.
" Fazzul Khan	... No. 4	" 12th August 1857.
" Kumala	... No. 6	" 12th August 1857.
" Jawala Singh	... No. 8	" 12th August 1857.
" Kan Singh	... No. 8	" 12th August 1857.

Wounded.

" Rodah, No. 4 Company,	wounded 12th, died 15th August 1857.
" Noor Hussan, No. 4 Company,	wounded 14th July, died 16th August 1857.
" Nihal Singh, No. 5 Company,	wounded 12th, died 13th August 1857.
" Wazeer Khan, No. 2 Company,	wounded 12th, died 19th August 1857.
" Gaiba, No. 6 Company,	wounded 12th, died 20th August 1857.

Killed in Action.

" Mydee,	... No. 1 Company,	25th August 1857.
" Hafizoola,	... No. 4	" 25th August 1857.

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Killed in Action.—(contd.)

Sepoy.—Sooltan, ... No. 4 Company, 25th August 1857.
 „ Cheotoo, ... No. 6 „ 25th August 1857.
 „ Abdoolla, ... No. 5 „ 25th August 1857.
 „ Dull Singh, ... No. 8 „ 25th August 1857.
 „ Soodh Singh, ... No. 8 „ 25th August 1857.

Wounded.

„ Mootsuddee, No. 6 Company, wounded 25th, died 26th August 1857.
 „ Soochet Singh, No. 6 Company, wounded 25th, died 27th August 1857.
 „ Bugga, No. 5 Company, wounded 25th, died 30th August 1857.
 „ Soohal Singh, No. 5 Company, wounded 25th, died 30th August 1857.
 „ Kurram, No. 6 Company, wounded 25th August, died 4th September 1857,
 „ Mahboob, No. 2 Company, wounded 12th August, died 7th September 1857.

Killed in Action.

„ Shindee Gool ... No. 5 Company, 8th September 1857.
 Daveah Clashee ... 8th September 1857.

Wounded.

Sepoy.—Chatteh Singh, No. 9 Company, wounded 11th August, died 9th September 1857.

Killed in action.

„ Ferozee ... No. 1 Company, 10th September 1857.
 „ Zaidoo ... No. 3 „ 10th September 1857.
 „ Sorda Singh No. 7 „ 10th September 1857.
 „ Sahib Gool ... No. 8 „ 10th September 1857.

Wounded.

„ Baz Gool, No. 1 Company, wounded 2nd, died 10th September 1857.

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Killed in Action.

Sepoy.—Gour Khan ... No. 5 Company, 10th September 1857.

Wounded.

„ Allaster, No. 6 Company, wounded 6th, died 11th September 1857.

Killed in Action.

„ Toorab ... No. 6 Company 14th September 1857.

„ Pertab Singh No. 6 „ 14th September 1857.

„ Ram Singh ... No. 8 „ 14th September 1857.

„ Kundee Khan No. 6 „ 14th September 1857.

„ Mohamed ... No. 1 „ 14th September 1857.

Wounded.

Bugler.—Ameera, No. 10 Company, wounded 9th, died 16th September 1857.

Sepoy.—Sudda, No. 6 Company, wounded 25th August, died 16th September 1857.

„ Lall Singh, No. 8 Company, wounded 14th September, died 16th September 1857.

„ Ameer Bux, No. 5 Company, wounded 25th August, died 17th September 1857.

„ Abdoola, No. 2 Company, wounded 14th July, died 18th September 1857.

„ Mohamed Bux, No. 4 Company, wounded 14th September, died 18th September 1857.

„ Kalloo, No. 6 Company, wounded 14th September, died 20th September 1857.

„ Mirza, No. 7 Company, wounded 14th September, died 22nd September 1857.

Killed in Action.

„ Yar Mohamed ... No. 2 Company 14th September 1857.

„ Gholam Hussan No. 3 „ 14th September 1857.

„ Mowaz ... No. 3 „ 14th September 1857.

„ Esen Singh ... No. 6 „ 17th September 1857.

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Wounded.

- Sepoy.—Tahal Singh, No. 6 Company, wounded 14th, died 25th September 1857.
- " Punjab Singh, No. 3 Company, wounded 10th, died 29th September 1857.
- " Abdoola, No. 4 Company, wounded 16th, died 28th September 1857.
- " Nadir, No. 4 Company, wounded 15th September, died 1st October 1857.
- " Allifdin, No. 1 Company, wounded 10th September, died 4th October 1857.
- " Khoosial Singh, No. 5 Company, wounded 10th September, died 27th September 1857.
- " Fukkeer, No. 4 Company, wounded 10th September, died 9th October 1857.
- " Hajee, No. 6 Company, wounded 14th September, died 10th September 1857.
- " Mootsundee, No. 6 Company, killed in action 26th November 1852, against the Meywates.
- " Doolloo, No. 8 Company, killed in action 7th May 1858 at Bareilly.

List of Officers, Native officers, Non-Commissioned officers and men wounded at Delhi in the month of July, August, September 1857.

- Lieutenant Eaton Travers, 2nd in Command, in the trenches 22nd July, slightly.
- " Trevor Pollock, 35th Native Infantry doing duty, on the 14th July at the attack in the Subzee Mundee, dangerously—grape wound in the shoulder (incision) and bullet in the side—a very gallant young soldier.
- Brevet Major John Coke Commanding, severely—Musket wound in the left thigh at the Capture of the guns at Ludlow Castle.
- Lieutenant W. L. Randall 59th Native Infantry, appointed to do duty—slightly, spent ball in right side, in the advanced trenches.
- " C. J. Nicholson, 2nd in Command 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Commanding 1st Punjab Infantry, at the

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assault of the city and during the time the Commanding officer was wounded, after the death of Lieutenant Lumsden—wounded severely, gun shot wound in right elbow, arm amputated. A gallant soldier full of zeal and courage, fit for command, a worthy brother of that great soldier and distinguished Commander General John Nicholson who had no equal in India, and met his death like a true Hero as he was, at the assault of the city of Delhi, 14th September 1857, the day that saved India.

Lieutenant John Shelly, 11th Native Infantry doing duty—slightly, 14th September.

Ensign Prior.—A Volunteer and afterwards appointed Ensign. Slight wound from spent ball in the ankle, 14th September at the Assault of the city.

Subadar and Sirdar Bahadur Meer Jaffeer 2nd Class Order of Merit, right leg smashed by a musket ball—under the walls of Delhi, while leading on his men on the 14th July. That great soldier Colonel F. Mackeson thus speaks of him. "In a very distinguished corps as was the Jezailchee corps from its first formation to the date of its disbandment next to Haider Ali, the native Commander, who was killed in our service in the act of taking a standard, I know no native officer who was more conspicuous for his gallantry on all occasions than was Meer Jaffeer &c., &c. For this man's service *Vide* Character Roll, recommendations to the Order of Merit, and character given him on his leaving the 1st Punjab Infantry to assume Command of the Police Corps to which he had been appointed.

Jemadar Ahamed Khan, wounded severely in the trenches 11th August 1857.

„ Syed Mohammed, wounded severely at the capture of the guns at Ludlow Castle, 3rd Class Order of Merit, the most gallant soldier and the best swordsman in the Regiment, recommended for the 2nd Class of the order, for saving the life of Lieutenant Grant, and at the same time killing four men with his own hand at the village of Hutteem in the Meywatee affair, October 1857.

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Jemadar Mahomed Khan, wounded severely at the assault of the city, 14th September 1857.

Havildar Oomar, No. 7 Company, shot through both thighs at the attack on the canal 4th July, twice wounded in the Kohat Pass, a brave soldier.

„ Gusseetah, No. 6 Company, shot through both thighs on the 14th July, received 3rd Class Order of Merit for a personal encounter in the Ranazaie valley, and the 2nd Class for Delhi, a most gallant soldier.

„ Fyz Bux, No. 5 Company, wounded severely, bayonet wound through the hand and arm at the capture of the guns 12th August,

„ Kurreem Khan, No. 1 Company, severely; shot through left leg 12th August 1857.

„ Emam Bux, No. 5 Company, dangerously; shot through the left shoulder joint, 25th August 1857.

„ Peer Bux, No. 4 Company, severely; gun shot in the chest, 25th August, severely wounded in the Bozdar affair, 3rd Class Order of Merit—a brave soldier.

„ Surwer Khan, No. 6 Company, severely in foot, 10th September 1857.

„ Goordutt Singh, No. 7 Company, color Havildar, wounded severely; fracture of both bones of the arm. A most worthy soldier 3rd Class Order of Merit.

„ Sheerauz, No. 3 Company, severely wounded at Bareilly, 6th May 1858, sword-cut wound in the Ranazaie Valley in 1852, a gallant soldier recommended for 3rd Class Order of Merit.

Naick Shere Baz, No. 4 Company, slightly on the 4th July 1857,

„ Mydoo, No. 5 Company, slightly on the 4th July.

„ Ahmed Khan, No. 10 Company, severely—both bones of leg broken, on the 14th July; a worthy soldier 3rd Class Order of Merit, wounded in the Kohat Pass.

„ Jandad, No. 2 Company, severely in the eye, 24th July.

„ Mowladad, No. 2 Company, gun shot through arm and back, promoted to Naick for good service. Though this man was wounded on the 25th August and his wounds were not healed, he went into action

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on the assault of the city and behaved like a gallant soldier. 3rd Class Order of Merit.

Naick Mehur Khan, No. 4 Company, severely shot through the calf of his leg 10th September 1857.

„ Afzal, No. 1 Company, severely in the buttock, on the 14th September 1857.

„ Ameeroolla, No. 1 Company, slightly, calf wound, on the 14th September 1857.

„ Bydoolla, No. 1 Company, severely, shot through the thigh on the 14th September 1857.

„ Shum Shere Khan, No. 2 Company, severely, fracture of tibia, on the 14th September 1857; worthy, good soldier.

„ Elahee Bux, No. 5 Company, severely wounded in the thigh on the 14th September 1857.

„ Shere Bux, No. 4 Company, slightly in the chest on the 14th September 1857.

Drummer Gunno, No. 4 Company, slightly on the 14th September 1857.

Sepoy Goolbaz, No. 4 Company, slightly on the 4th July 1857.

„ Zalim, No. 6 Company, severely, fracture of arm, below shoulder on the 4th July 1857.

„ Koondun, No. 6 Company, slightly 4th July 1857.

„ Mahomed, No. 4 Company, severely, wound of thigh, 4th July 1857.

„ Bostan, No. 4 Company, slightly, 4th July 1857.

„ Kasim, No. 4 Company, severely, lower jaw smashed, 4th July 1857.

„ Maazim, No. 3 Company, slightly, 5th July 1857.

„ Heerah Singh No. 8 Company, severely, wound in leg, 14th July 1857.

„ Seikh, No. 6 Company, severely, shell wound, 14th July 1857.

„ Humeed, No. 1 Company, slightly—chest—14th July 1857.

„ Abdool Meer, No. 1 Company, slightly—foot—14th July 1857.

„ Muddutt, No. 1 Company, slightly—14th July 1857.

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- Sepoy Assa, No. 5 Company, slightly, 14th July 1857.
- „ Sub Sing, No. 6 Company, slightly, 14th July 1857.
- „ Jowahir, No. 5 Company, severely—shell wound—14th July 1857.
- „ Nowrang, No. 3 Company, slightly, 14th July 1857.
- „ Gool Ahmad, No. 1 Company, slightly, 14th July 1857.
- „ Kazim, No. 7 Company, slightly, 14th July 1857.
- „ Shumush, No. 6 Company, severely—flesh wound in thigh—14th July 1857.
- „ Manah Sing, No. 3 Company, severely—mouth—14th July 1857.
- „ Motee, No. 7 Company, severely—shell wound in thigh—14th July 1857.
- „ Rodah, No. 4 Company, slightly, 14th July 1857.
- „ Humeedoollah, No. 1 Company, severely—wound of thigh—14th July 1857.
- „ Shere Gool, No. 3 Company, severely—flesh wound of arm 14th July 1857.
- „ Beieroo, No. 6 Company, severely—flesh wound of thigh 14th July 1857.
- „ Siemust, No. 2 Company, severely, shell wound, 14th July 1857.
- „ Khiddee Khan, No. 2 Company, severely, fracture of small bones of foot, 14th July 1857.
- „ Shere Khan, No. 2 Company, severely, shot through tibia, 14th July 1857.
- „ Mehuludeen, No. 3 Company, severely, wound of chest, 14th July 1857.
- „ Chutter Sing, No. 5 Company, severely, wound of scalp, 14th July 1857.
- „ Gool Khan, No. 2 Company, gun-shot, elbow joint, 21st July 1857.
- „ Hyatt, No. 3 Company, severely, wound of leg, 21st July 1857.
- „ Goden, No. 6 Company, slightly, 21st July 1857.
- „ Pertab Sing, No. 6 Company, slightly, 22nd July 1857.
- „ Allumudeen, No. 5 Company, severely, wound in shoulder, 23rd July 1857.

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Sepoy Seeb Sing, No. 5 Company, slightly, 23rd July 1857.

" Futtay, No. 1 Company, severely—neck—2nd August 1857.

" Alla Bux, No. 5 Company, severely—fall of wall—5th August 1857.

" Watameer, No. 1 Company, slightly, 7th August 1857.

" Nihal Sing, No. 7 Company, slightly, 8th August 1857.

" Shahbaz, No. 3 Company, severely, scalp wound, 9th August 1857.

" Darrer Shah, No. 3 Company, slightly in arm, 9th August 1857.

" Umver Shah, No. 1 Company, severely—shoulder—9th August 1857.

" Goolal Sing, No. 8 Company, slightly, 11th August 1857.

" Hurbaz, No. 5 Company, slightly, 12th August 1857.

" Kherista Khan, No. 2 Company, slightly, 12th August 1857.

" Khan Gool, No. 4 Company, slightly, 12th August 1857.

" Mohamed Ali Shah, No. 6 Company, slightly, 12th August 1857.

" Iindad, No. 4 Company, slightly, 12th August 1857.

" Yar Mahomed, No. 4 Company, severely, fracture of humerus, 12th August 1857.

" Mokumdeen, No. 1 Company, severely—foot, small bone broken, 12th August 1857.

" Mull Sing, No. 8 Company, slightly—foot—12th August 1857.

" Lall Sing, No. 8 Company, slightly—hand, sword-cut, 12th August 1857.

" Ram Sing, No. 8 Company, slightly, 12th August 1857.

" Geiwer, No. 7 Company, slightly, 12th August 1857.

" Sumer Khan, No. 3 Company, severely, thigh, 12th August 1857.

" Allee Mohamed, No. 4 Company, severely, arm, 12th August 1857.

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Sepoy Byram, No. 1 Company, slightly, 12th August 1857.

- " Nedhan Sing, No. 5 Company slightly—leg—25th August 1857.
- " Lall Sing, No. 5 Company, severely—scalp—25th August 1857.
- " Kan Sing, No. 8 Company, severely—hand—25th August 1857.
- " Kan Sing, (4) No. 8 Company, severely—thigh—25th August 1857.
- " Vysakka Sing, No. 8 Company, severely—shoulder blade bone broken—25th August 1857.
- " Mahomed, No. 3 Company, severely in foot, 25th August 1857.
- " Surmook Sing, No. 7 Company, severely through back, 25th August 1857.
- " Gudjun Sing, No. 8 Company, slightly, 25th August 1857.
- " Haikem, No. 6 Company, slightly—arm—25th August 1857.
- " Luckmen Sing, No. 1 Company, severely, shot through the heel—25th August 1857.
- " Alli Hussun, No. 4 Company, severely in buttock—25th August 1857.
- " Chugghutta, No. 5 Company severely, shell-wound in back—24th August 1857.
- " Sadoolla, No. 4 Company, severely—thigh,—25th August 1857.
- " Moossah, No. 4 Company, dangerously—shell—arm—2nd September 1857.
- " Sewa Sing, No. 5 Company, slightly,—2nd September 1857.
- " Allah Gar, No. 3 Company, slightly, 2nd September 1857.
- " Jehan Khan, No. 2 Company, slightly—arm, 7th September 1857.
- " Zapta Khan, No. 5 Company, dangerously, through head, one eye destroyed—9th September 1857.
- " Sahib Sing, No. 8 Company, slightly—10th September 1857.

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- Sepoy Koondun, No. 6 Company, severely—arm, 10th September 1857.
- „ Shah Newaz, No. 3 Company, slightly—10th September 1857.
- „ Purje Sing, No. 7 Company, slightly—10th September 1857.
- „ Heera Sing, No. 8 Company, severely—both buttocks, 10th September 1857.
- „ Jubsa Sing, No. 3 Company, slightly—10th September 1857.
- „ Deal Sing, No. 8 Company, severely, foot, from shell—11th September 1857.
- „ Allumzeei, No. 3 Company, severely—leg,—11th September 1857.
- „ Mohamed Khan, No. 2 Company, slightly—12th September 1857.
- „ Mohbeen, No. 2 Company, severely, shot through upper jaw bone, 12th September 1857.
- „ Akber Allee, No. 7 Company, dangerously, shell wound fracturing leg—12th September 1857.
- „ Deedar, No. 1 Company, severely, arm—14th September 1857.
- „ Neaz Mohamed, No. 1 Company, severely, thigh—14th September 1857.
- „ Maddat, No. 1 Company, dangerously, fractured skull, 14th September 1857.
- „ Afzul, No. 1 Company, severely—pelvis—14th September 1857.
- „ Azeemoollah, No. 1 Company, severely—thigh—14th September 1857.
- „ Gamah, No. 6 Company, slightly—arm—14th September 1857.
- „ Mohamed Noor, No. 2 Company, severely, lower jaw, 14th September 1857.
- „ Mahomed, No. 6 Company, severely—thigh—14th September 1857.
- „ Boodiah, No. 6 Company, severely—through head—14th September 1857.

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Sepoy Ghoolam Kadir, No. 4 Company, slightly, 14th September 1857.

„ Hashim Allee, No. 3 Company, slightly, 14th September 1857.

„ Abdoolah, No. 6 Company, severely—arm,—14th September 1857.

„ Sir Billund, No. 2 Company, severely, thigh—14th September 1857.

„ Kan Sing, No. 8 Company, slightly—leg,—14th September 1857.

„ Nehal Sing, No. 8 Company, severely—arm—14th September 1857.

„ Payah, No. 3 Company, severely—head,—14th September 1857.

„ Ameer Sing, No. 7 Company, slightly, 14th September 1857.

„ Nihalla, No. 8 Company, severely, leg—14th September 1857.

„ Futti Sing, No. 5 Company, dangerously—arm fractured, ball in side—14th September 1857.

„ Ameer Mohamed, No. 4 Company, severely—arm—14th September 1857.

„ Syed Khan, No. 4 Company, severely—foot, 14th September 1857.

„ Syed Mohamed, No. 2 Company, severely—shoulder—14th September 1857.

„ Moolla Ameer, No. 4 Company, severely—leg, 14th September 1857.

„ Latteef, No. 1 Company, severely—arm—14th September 1857.

„ Shaker Must, No. 1 Company, shot through tibia, bone broken—14th September 1857.

„ Nikkab, No. 6 Company, dangerously, foot—14th September 1857.

„ Ram Sing, No. 3 Company, slightly, 14th September 1857.

„ Mahomed Kuneem, No. 4 Company, slightly—foot—14th September 1857.

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Sepoy Shummush, No. 6 Company, severely, shell-wound, in wrist,—14th September 1857.

„ Gusseetah, No. 5 Company, slightly, leg—16th September 1857.

„ Roopchand, No. 8 Company, slightly—foot—16th September 1857.

„ Narroollah No. 4 Company, severely—through hand, finger amputated—21st September 1857.

„ Sooliman, No. 2 Company, severely—hand—21st September 1857.

„ Jummal Khan, No. 2 Company, severely—chest—21st September 1857.

„ Khumeed, No. 3 Company, severely in the Mewattee campaign—November 1857.

„ Dami, No. 2 Company, severely, in the Mewattee campaign—November 1857.

From Major C. P. Keyes, Commanding 1st Punjab Infantry, to Major T. Wright, Assistant Adjutant General, Eusufzye Field Force,—(dated Camp Umbeyla Pass, the 25th October 1863.)

I have the honor to report, for the information of the Brigadier General Commanding Eusufzye Field Force, that, in obedience to orders received from Lieutenant Colonel Wilde, C. B., Commanding the Right Defence, I occupied with my Regiment, on the night of the 24th instant, the advanced picquets of the Right Defence.

2. A little after day-light on the morning of the 25th, the enemy showed on a ridge of hills opposite my picquets, and which from its vicinity to my position I considered it dangerous to allow them to occupy in any force. I called upon Lieutenant Colonel Wilde, C. B., Commanding Right Defence, for support, and proceeded to dislodge them from the ridge. I had then about 200 men, 100 of whom I sent under Captain Davidson, 2nd in Command, to take the enemy in flank, and when he had sufficiently far advanced on the ridge occupied by the enemy, I advanced at the double to attack them in front and drove them from height to height, until I obtained a position which I could safely hold till reinforced.

3. This advanced position was on a ridge overlooking a plain 200 yards broad, over which the enemy had been driven. On the other side of this plain was a conical hill, the summit of which commanded the ridge at a range of 700 yards. On this the

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enemy were collecting from the plain by the villages of Lalloo and Kagah. They appeared to be coming in considerable force, which eventually amounted to between 2,000 and 3,000 men. I at once wrote off that I might be supported by a Mountain Train Battery and a Regiment, ordering my men to keep under cover, and not to return the fire of the enemy. Owing to the distance from Camp, and the nature of the ground, these reinforcements did not arrive till 2 P. M. First arrived 150 European Soldiers from Her Majesty's 71st and 101st Foot, with Captain Fosberry, Musketry Instructor. The marksmen of this party were selected, and placed along the ridge. The men of the 1st Punjab Infantry being recalled and drawn up out of sight of the enemy, as also the 5th Goorkha Regiment, which joined shortly afterwards as soon as the Peshawur Mountain Train Battery arrived, they were brought up as near the ridge as possible without showing themselves to the enemy. The guns were then dragged up by hand into position marked by sections standing in their front, and immediately opened fire with shrapnell at a distance of 600 yards, the marksmen opening fire at the same time.

The conical hill held by the enemy was rocky and very precipitous, but essentially a weak position, having a line of retreat that would expose the retreating enemy to great loss, if closely pursued.

4. After the guns had fired two rounds, the 1st Punjab Infantry was advanced at the "double," supported by the 5th Goorkha Regiment, the whole of the Europeans keeping up the fire from the ridge.

5. The enemy did not stop to defend their position, but after firing a few shots, retreated at their utmost speed; to the admirable practice of the guns, and the withering fire of the marksmen, may be attributed our obtaining the hill without any loss. The enemy left several bodies on the ground, and their total loss has since been ascertained to have been 33 killed and upwards of 40 wounded.

6. The first discharge of shrapnell having killed their men on the summit of the hill, great credit is due to Captain Hughes Commanding the Peshawur Mountain Train Battery, for the admirable manner in which he brought up his guns over the very difficult ground he had to traverse, and his very effective practice when brought into action; also to Major Campbell, Commanding 5th Goorkha Battalion, and the Officers Commanding the European Companies, for the manner in which they carried out the

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object in view, of making all movements until the moment of attack.

As soon as the enemy were seen to have re-passed the village of Lalloo on their way to the plains the troops were dismissed to their quarters.

On the first advance from the picquets our loss was one Private wounded, the only casualty of the day.

Captain Davidson took up his flanking party with great spirit, and performed essential service in driving back the enemy.

I cannot close this report without bringing to the notice of the Brigadier General Commanding Eusufzye Field Force the energy, intelligence, and zeal of Lieutenant and Adjutant H. W. Pitcher, who was foremost in every movement, and who by his quick perception rendered me most effective aid. I consider him a most promising young Officer.

(*Sd.*) A. WILDE, *Lieut. Col.*,
Comdg. Right Flank Picquets.

From Lieut. Colonel A. WILDE, C. B., for Brigr. Genl. Comdg, Eusufzye Field Force, to the Adj. Genl., Head Quarters,—(No. 4, dated Camp Crest of the Umbeyla Pass, the 27th October 1863.)

In my letter No. 3 of the 25th instant, I mentioned that a simultaneous attack upon both the right and left flanks of the Camp had been arranged by the enemy to come off on the 25th instant; but that the Bonair men, upon whom it had devolved to attack the left, had failed to keep their agreement on that day. Large bodies of men, however, were seen collected upon the Gurroo Mountain on the 25th instant, and it was therefore necessary to provide both against the threatened attack on the left, and also against the possibility of the enemy making an attempt from the spurs of the Gurroo upon a convoy of sick, &c., about to be sent to the rear.

2. With this view I reinforced the left picquets under Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan yesterday morning, with the marksmen of the two British Regiments, 30 in number, under Lieutenant Fosberry (who joined the Force by order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, for the purpose of testing the value of a shell invented by him), 200 men of the 71st Highland Light Infantry, the 5th and 6th Punjab Infantry, and the Huzara Mountain Battery. Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan was thus prepared either to repel any attack on the left picquets, or to act offensively,

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if the designs of the enemy should appear to be to attack the convoy in the Pass.

3. These troops took up a position near the highest and most exposed of the left picquets, known in Camp by the name of the "Eagle's Nest."

This picquet occupies the top of a very steep rocky knoll, which rises out of the southern face of the Gurroo, and is the apex of that portion of the mountain which overlooks the left flank of the Camp. The knoll had been hastily prepared for defence the preceeding afternoon, and had been surrounded with a breast-work; the breast-work was capable of containing 110 men, namely, the 30 marksmen and 80 of the 20th Punjab Regiment Native Infantry, and some large rocks at the base of the knoll sheltered 120 more, namely, 70 of the 20th, and 50 of the 3rd Punjab Infantry. It was necessary to hold this position with a picquet by day, in order to give security to the grass-cutters, &c., of the Camp; but its distance from Camp, and the consequent difficulty of reinforcing it quickly, had made it unadvisable to hold it by night until the ground below had been securely occupied, and the picquet had been subsequently withdrawn at sunset to a lower position.

4. The troops were no sooner observed by the enemy on the mountain above to be taking up their position, than a large body of them descended by the different spurs, and with loud cries attacked at once the Troops drawn up and the "Eagle's Nest" in the most determined manner. The steady fire of the Huzara Mountain Battery checked such of the enemy as came under its effect, and afforded a favourable opportunity for the 6th Punjab Infantry, which was in reserve, to charge them. But the nature of the ground prevented the guns from being brought to bear at first upon those who assailed the "Eagle's Nest," and they were able to swarm up the steep sides of the knoll, and to plant their standards immediately under the breast-work, where the fire of the garrison could hardly reach them. They were, however, ultimately repelled by the excellent shooting of the marksmen, and by the steady fire of the 20th Punjab Native Infantry, aided by the flanking fire of the guns, and the Enfield rifles of the 71st Highland Light Infantry. The first effort of the enemy was followed by others of a less determined character, which were more easily repulsed, and until late in the evening, a heavy fire was kept up from the spurs and ridges of the mountain, from which the troops suffered some casualties, though kept under cover as much as possible. For further particulars I would refer

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His Excellency to the enclosed reports from Lieutenant Colonel J. L. Vaughan, who commanded the troops, and from Major Brownlow, who commanded in the "Eagle's Nest."

5. The enemy being in such force on the mountain, and the importance of continuing to hold this position having become, apparent, I fully concurred with Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan's recommendation that the Troops should not be withdrawn at

"EAGLE'S NEST."
40 British Infantry.
300 Native
VAUGHAN'S PICQUET.
Huzara Mountain
Battery.
60 British Infantry.
300 Native "

night-fall (as had been intended), even at the risk of a renewal of the attack. The enemy, however, attempted no further offensive movement. To-day the "Eagle's Nest" has been strengthened, and an adjoining eminence which supports it has been stockaded, and both positions will be permanently held in

the strength as per margin.

6. The Return of killed and wounded in this attack will best explain to His Excellency the severe nature of the contest, particularly at the "Eagle's Nest" itself. I much regret the loss of the two young Officers who were killed, Lieutenant Richmond, of the 20th Punjab Native Infantry, and Lieutenant Clifford of the 3rd Punjab Infantry. The former Officer was mentioned in my letter of the 23rd for the gallantry in the attack on the reconnoitering party the day before. He was killed whilst encouraging his men by his personal example in their gallant resistance to the enemy. Lieutenant Clifford, Adjutant of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, was on leave when the Force was formed, and joined it as a volunteer, to serve with an Infantry Regiment. He was killed whilst leading a sally at the head of the party of his Regiment from the rocks at the foot of the "Eagle's Nest." Subadar Major Meer Ally Shah, of the 20th Punjab Native Infantry, died like a gallant Soldier at his Commanding Officer's side, recommending his son to Major Brownlow's protection.

7. I beg to ask His Excellency's approval of the conduct of Lieutenant Colonel J. L. Vaughan, who commanded on this occasion, and of the Officers and others mentioned by him and by Major Brownlow. Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan's management of the troops was excellent, and I consider myself indebted to his clear judgment for the very successful result of the action. Major Brownlow has been already noticed in my report of the 23rd for the able way in which he covered the retreat of the reconnoitering party, and on this occasion also he greatly distinguished himself by his ready resource and gallant personal bearing. Captain

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Hoste's charge at the head of the 6th Punjab Infantry was very bold, but was unfortunately carried too far,—whence the severe loss the Regiment sustained.

8. The conduct of all the troops engaged was, I am assured by Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan, excellent. The admirable shooting of the marksmen, and the steadiness and gallantry of the 20th Punjab Native Infantry, have been already noticed. The fire of Captain DeBude's guns was most ably directed, and of the greatest service. The detachment of the 71st Highland Light Infantry behaved with great steadiness under Major Parker, and greatly assisted the retirement of the 6th Punjab Infantry after their gallant but hasty charge. The 5th Punjab Infantry under Lieutenant C. E. Stewart's command was chiefly employed to cover and support the guns; but one Company under Lieutenant Beckett did excellent service in supporting the advance of the 6th Punjab Infantry, and withdrew in the best order after the 6th had regained the position.

9. Whilst the attack on the left flank was going on, the enemy made a demonstration in the front of Camp, but retired at dusk.

Lieutenant Drake, of the 32nd Native Infantry, (Pioneers), was unfortunately wounded here; but this was the only casualty.

10. This morning some of the Bonairs approached the "Eagle's Nest" and asked permission to take away their dead, which was granted. Some conversation was held with them, both by the Commissioner and myself, which it is just possible may lead the people of Bonair to understand how completely they have mistaken our intentions.

Their demeanour was courteous, and they conversed unreservedly with us; but I gathered from their manner that they were not in the least humbled.

11. Our information as to the loss of the enemy yesterday is as follows. I give it in detail, that His Excellency may understand how general is the combination of the Bonair tribes against us:—

Slurzye	...	...	48 killed.
Dowlazye	...	...	38 "
Gadarzye	...	...	57 "
Hindoostanees	...	...	15 "

Total ... 158 killed.

Upwards of 30 bodies of Hindoostanees were, however, counted by us upon the ground during the short truce this morning, so that probably the loss of the Bonair tribes is also under-stated

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above. Indeed, the latest accounts make the enemy's loss 250 killed, and state that the wounded have been carried in numbers to their homes, or crawled to the nearest Bonair villages.

12. Enclosed is a Casualty Return showing the casualties in the Force on the 26th.

P. S.—I request the favor of your supplying Colonel Norman, Secretary to Government, with a copy of this Despatch.*

Extract from letter of the Secretary to Government of India forwarding despatches of Sir Neville Chamberlain, 17th January 1864.

Paragraph 17. Whilst General Garvoek was attacking the enemy at Lalloo, the position at the Umbeyla Pass was assailed by a portion of the tribes, who were, however, repulsed with loss by Majors Keyes and Brownlow, Commanding respectively, the 1st Punjab Infantry and the 20th Native Infantry, two Officers of whose admirable conduct throughout the operations it is impossible to speak in too high terms.

Paragraph 23. It is due to Military merit and devotion of the highest order, and it may be some consolation to the relatives of the officers in question, that His Excellency should record how nobly three officers of the greatest promise died in action.

Lieutenant Davidson, of the 1st Punjab Infantry, rather than retire from his post, died, fighting to the last against overwhelming numbers, with a heroism that elicited the admiration of one of the principal Chiefs of the Bonair tribe.

Despatch from Lieutenant Colonel A-Wilde, C.B., Commanding Corps of Guides. No. 1, dated Camp Umbeyla Pass, the 20th October 1863.

Peshawar Mountain Train.
 Hazara "
 Infantry Corps of Guides.
 1st Punjab Infantry.
 5th "
 20th "
 5th Goorkha Battalion.
 100 Sabres, Cavalry Corps
 of Guides.
 100 Sabres, 11th Bengal
 Cavalry.

I. As directed in Eusufzye Field Force Orders, I have the honor to report for the information of Brigadier General Sir N. Chamberlain, K. C. B., Commanding, that I marched from Nowakilla at 9 o'clock P.M., on the 19th October 1863. The troops under the Command of Major C. P. Keyes which were encamped at the entrance of the Durrān Pass, met my Column at the village of Perrouli during the night, and the two detachments

* Note.—This Despatch was drafted before the Brigadier General was wounded on the 20th instant, and was approved by him.

(Sl.) A. WILDE, Lieut. Colonel,
 for Br. General Sir N. CHAMBERLAIN

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having joined, moved on together towards the Umbeyla Pass in one column, consisting of the Batteries and Regiments named in the margin.

2. At sunrise on the morning of the 20th October 1863, the Umbeyla Pass was entered, and the Column halted for an hour inside it to rest the men who had been marching across country during the whole night. About 9 A.M., the column having been organized for service, and the baggage directed to remain at the entrance of the Pass, under an escort of the 11th Bengal Cavalry, I advanced the troops; the Infantry of the Corps of Guides and the 1st Punjab Infantry leading, supported respectively, by the 20th Punjab Native Infantry and 5th Punjab Infantry. The 5th Goorkhas remained as an escort to the Mountain Train Batteries.

3. About one third of the Pass had been traversed when I received information that my advance would not be unopposed. Reports differed as to the numbers of the enemy and the thickly wooded nature of the country rendered it difficult to ascertain what points of the hills were occupied.

4. At 12 noon, the enemy commenced firing from the rocks in the vicinity of the road, but were gradually dislodged by the advanced guard of the column; in this manner two thirds of the Pass was gained when the end of the Pass called the "Umbeyla Kundao" appeared in sight. The hills on both sides high, covered with low brushwood and jutting rocks, but perfectly practicable to good light troops. On many of the most prominent rocks small parties of the enemy showed themselves and occasionally fired.

5. I directed the Infantry of the Corps of Guides to take the crest of the hills to the right, and the 1st Punjab Infantry to move up the valley slowly, and left it to Major Keyes to act as his judgment dictated. Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan with his regiment protected the flank of the column, which some parties of the enemy threatened. By 2 P.M., the top of the Pass, the water-shed of the Valleys of Suddum and Chumla, was secured.

6. The Corps of Guides had ascended the heights on the right driving small detached parties of the enemy before them. The 1st Punjab Infantry had with their skirmishers mounted the lower spurs of the hills on both sides of the Pass, and Major Keyes with his reserve continued to press the enemy in front along the valley, until they disappeared over the ridge. The opposition offered to our troops was nowhere determined, and a

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single shell fired by Captain DeBude hastened the retreat of the enemy.

7. I estimate the numbers of the enemy in the field at from 200 to 250 men, and their loss amounted to 2 killed and 3 wounded, besides one captured. On the side of the troops there was no casualty.

8. Major C. P. Keyes Commanding the 1st Punjab Infantry, and Lieutenant F. H. Jenkins, 2nd in Command, the Corps of Guides led the Regiments on whom the work fell, and both these Officers displayed both skill and knowledge of hill warfare in the management of their Corps.

9. Colonel R. Taylor, C.B., the Commissioner of Peshawar, accompanied the Column, and assisted me materially throughout by his advice, and I beg to acknowledge the value of his experience.

10. Considering that the Pass was gained without loss, and its occupation secures the entrance into the Chumla Valley, I feel sure the Brigadier General will be satisfied with the conduct of the troops on this occasion.

Extract from despatch of Brigadier General Sir N. Chamberlain, K.C.B., Commanding Eusufzye Field Force to the Adjutant General, Head Quarters, dated 25th October 1863.

Paragraph 2. Soon after day-light this morning an attack was made upon the right picquets of the Camp by the hostile bodies which joined the enemy yesterday as above detailed. They were, however, repulsed by Major Keyes, Commanding 1st Punjab Infantry, and driven off in the direction of Kagah. This affair was most skilfully managed by Major Keyes, who had only one man wounded, whilst the enemy left ten bodies on the ground. Major Keyes' report is enclosed for His Excellency's information, and I would beg to bring to his notice the Officers named by him, especially Captain Hughes, Commanding Peshawar Mountain Train, Lieutenant Davidson, 2nd in Command, and Lieutenant Pitcher, Adjutant of the 1st Punjab Infantry.

P.

R. O. No. 245, dated Kohat, 8th May 1869.

"Lieutenant Colonel Keyes, Commanding, having been appointed to the Corps of Guides, he cannot relinquish the Command of a Regiment with which he has been so many years associated without placing on record his deep sense of obligation to the officers under his Command for their cordial assistance and for

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their zealous attention to their duty and to the interest of the Regiment.

The late Sir C. Napier when Commander-in-Chief, bore witness to the "fine spirit" which its "excellent leader" Captain Coke had infused into the Regiment. In looking back on the 20 years that have elapsed since the regiment was raised, it is no slight source of congratulation to be able to record that the harmony of the Regiment has never once been disturbed by any misunderstanding between the officers. Such unanimity, engendering as it does a soldierly feeling, must have had its due effect on the men and have materially aided in the maintenance of that "fine spirit" which I am proud to think, has ever distinguished the corps.

To Captain Coke its "excellent leader" that spirit is due, and I know it is a source of happiness to him, to learn that the Regiment is proud of its heritage.

2. Captain F. J. Keen joined the Regiment at Umbeyla in 1863 and he subsequently held command during my absence on Furlough. I am much indebted to him, for his hearty co-operation and for the manner in which he exercised his authority while in temporary Command. He is now himself absent in England on Medical Certificate, but it is a matter of extreme satisfaction to me to think, that he will succeed to the permanent command.

To Captain Pitcher V. C., and Captain Higginson, Commandants of Wings, I offer my best thanks for the zeal and interest they have shown in their work, also to Lieutenant Vallings, the Adjutant of the Regiment, who has rendered every assistance, and who has conducted the duties of his important office to my entire satisfaction.

To the Native officers and men and more especially to Habeeb Khan Sirdar Bahadur Subadar Major and to Pyab Subadar I beg to express my warm appreciation of their gallantry and devotion in the field, and of their uniform excellent conduct in quarters. I wish them to believe that my association with the 1st Punjab Infantry will ever be amongst the proudest and happiest recollections of my life. With every good wish for their increased honor and success, I bid the Regiment a hearty farewell.

Q.

Brigade Order No. 38, dated 13th March 1872.

The Brigadier General has great pleasure in making known to the Force, the gracious acknowledgement by the Governor General

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in Council, of the faithful and distinguished Services of a Native officer who has been connected with it since the date of its first formation in 1849. Habeeb Khan Sirdar Bahadur and Subadar Major 1st Punjab Infantry has borne a part in almost every expedition that has taken place on the Frontier during an eventful service of nearly 24 years. He distinguished himself also in Hindustan during the Mutiny of 1857-58 and he has won for himself step by step the highest Military honor open to the Native army. Under the authority of Government, Subadar Major Habeeb Khan Sirdar Bahadur 1st Punjab Infantry is permitted to resign the service from the 15th instant. The Brigadier General cannot allow Habeeb Khan to leave the service without offering him his warmest thanks for the brilliant manner in which he has ever upheld the honor and credit of the Force, and for his bright example of cheerfulness and good will to the Government he has so well served, and he wishes him every success and happiness in the enjoyment of the rewards he has so faithfully earned.

(True extract.)

(Sd.) F. N. MACKENZIE, *Captain,**S. O. Punjab Frontier Force*

R.

R. O. No. 79 of

The Commanding officer much regrets the departure of Captain T. Higginson for a time, from the Regiment and he takes this opportunity of placing upon record his high appreciation of his services while with it. Captain T. Higginson joined the Regiment in 1864 as Officiating Wing Officer. In 1869 he obtained the permanent Wing Officership, and for the last two years, has officiated as 2nd in Command, the important duties of which appointment he has performed entirely to the Commanding Officer's satisfaction, who congratulates him on reaping the reward of his indefatigable zeal and steady attention to his duties. By patiently attending to the wants of the men of his Wing he has completely gained their confidence and one and all regret his leaving. He earned the thanks of Government for his conduct at Gara, 1869. In leaving the Regiment to officiate as 2nd in Command 3rd Sikhs, Captain Higginson takes with him the good wishes of all for his future success, and he may look back with pride and satisfaction to the work he has done in the Regiment.

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S.

Brigade Standing Orders No. 3 dated 18th July 1875.

The Brigadier General Commanding has to-day received with profound regret, the melancholly intelligence of the sudden death on the morning of the 5th Instant of Captain H. W. Pitcher V. C., 2nd in Command and Officiating Commandant of the 1st Punjab Infantry.

2. After a long and varied service in Hindustan Captain Pitcher joined the 4th Punjab Infantry in 1859, in time to participate in the Kabool Khail and Mahsood Waziri expeditions (1859-60) and transferred to the 1st Punjab Infantry in 1863. He won at Umbeyla the Victoria Cross by his coolness and daring courage which were the admiration of all spectators (see page 320 G. G. O. 1864)—With equal spirit and determination, he led a Wing of his Regiment to the attack on the village of Gara on the morning of the 25th February 1869 (see Paget's records page 350).

3. In offering his condolences to the Regiment with which Captain Pitcher had been so long and so honourably associated on the lamentable loss it has sustained, Brigadier General Keyes desires to place on record, the high personal esteem and sincere admiration with which he had watched the career of this gallant officer, and he is sure that these expressions of regret and admiration will be shared in by all his comrades of the Force.

(True Extract)

(Sd.) F. N. MACKENZIE, Major,

A. A. G. P. F. F

Regimental Order No. 514 dated 20th September 1875 (written in England.)

Major Keen Commandant of the Regiment, has heard with the deepest regret of the death of Captain H. W. Pitcher V. C., 2nd in Command, whilst in Officiating Command at Dera Ghazi Khan. He wishes to express to the Regiment his sense of the terrible loss it has sustained in the lamentable death of that true gentleman and gallant officer. The late Captain Pitcher's services in the field are too well known to the Regiment to require enumeration here. It must be fresh in the memory of many how gallantly he won the Victoria Cross in the Umbeyla Pass and how on all occasions he

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did his duty as a brave soldier. The loss of this valuable support well long be felt by Major Keen personally, and every one in the Regiment has to mourn the death of a true friend.

T.

Regimental Order No. 179 dated 3rd March 1876.

In publishing the following Order received from Brigadier General Sir C. Brownlow K.C.B., Commanding 1st Brigade 2nd Division Camp Delhi, the Commanding Officer takes the opportunity of thanking the officers, British and Native, and men for the zealous and cheerful manner in which they performed all the duties at the Camp, and it is a matter of great satisfaction to him to know that their endeavours are highly appreciated by so distinguished a soldier as Sir Charles Brownlow.

Memo of Camp Delhi 24th January 1876.

The Camp of Exercise having broken up Brigadier General Sir Charles Brownlow desires to record the pride and pleasure he has experienced in the Command of the distinguished Regiments which formed his Brigade and which have so well maintained their historic character and the colour of their cloth as Riflemen, during the last two months.

The 2-60th Royal Rifles Commanded by Lieutenant Colonel H. P. Montgomery, composed of men in the prime of life, with health, condition and training to fill up the measure of their efficiency, is in his opinion, the perfection of a light infantry battalion. Admirably drilled, equipped and cared for in every respect, the individual intelligence of the soldier developed to the highest extent, with a boundless *esprit-de-corps* pervading all ranks, it would be difficult to find its equal as an engine of war.

The 2nd Goorkha Regiment under Lieutenant-Colonel Macintyre V. C., fully upheld its character for careful training, and the quick, quiet and intelligent execution of every task that was imposed upon it, gave evidence of the school of actual service.

The 1st Punjab Infantry, Commanded by Major F. T. Keen, in physique, in soldier-like bearing and spirit, as well as in the rapid, correct, and finished performance of its drill and duty by all ranks, is equal to the highest standard, and can compare in these respects, no less than in its distinguished reputation in the field with any Regiment in the Native Army of India.

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The Brigadier General has never before seen three such Regiments working together, and in taking leave of them would convey to every officer and man his high appreciation of their merits as good Riflemen, and wish them all the success which they deserve as such.

(*Sd.*) C. H. BROWNLOW,

Brigadier General.

Copy of a letter from Major General Macdonell, C.B., Commanding 2nd Division Camp Delhi.

"I was very much gratified in counting in my Division at the Camp at Delhi, and among other Native Corps in the highest efficiency, the 1st Punjab Infantry. It was equal in every way, in turn out, discipline, and drill, to the best, and in handiness for Field duties and taking advantage of ground, none could come up to it, except the 2nd Goorkhas.

The physique of the men is very fine, and this Battalion has moreover, the advantage of possessing highly intelligent, active and trustworthy officers:—The Native Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers, also struck me as particularly fit, and the organization of the corps, was such as to recommend it for employment on service of any kind. Should it ever be my good fortune to be employed hereafter at a Camp of Exercise or on active service, I shall feel secure with troops of such a stamp, under my command."

U.

Regimental Order.

No. 980, Dated 2nd November 1878.

"The Commanding Officer is but expressing the sentiments of all ranks, in hoping the change of air may thoroughly restore Dr. Kelly to health and that he may rejoin the Regiment, at the expiration of his leave, perfectly fit for his duties.

Major Keen much regrets losing the services of Dr. Kelly with the Regiment and more especially at the present time; but the constant fever and other illnesses from which he has suffered, render a change of air absolutely necessary.

Dr. Kelly may rest assured, that his kind, considerate, and skilful treatment of the men and his endeavours for the comfort of the Regiment are fully appreciated."

1878-79]

V.

*Regimental Order.**No. 1167, dated 26th December 1878.*

"It is with the deepest regret, the Commanding Officer records the death of the above mentioned Native Officer.* The late Subadar Neaz Mahomed, by repeated acts of gallantry in the field, had won for himself the First Class Order of Merit, and his conduct in Quarters was exemplary. He commanded his Company as a Native officer should, and his death is a great loss to the Regiment."

X.

*No. 1460 B. Miscellaneous.**Asst. Adjutant General's Office F. F.,**Kandahar 12th March 1879.*

SIR,

The Lieutenant General Commanding Field Force, Southern Afghanistan, having heard, from several sources, and from the Deputy Commissary General Field Force, officially in writing, of the energy displayed by Captain Lorne Campbell, and the good work done by the detachment 1st Punjab Infantry under his Command, in keeping open the communication between his post and Chaman, and in passing over the Kojak Pass numerous convoys of camels during very severe weather, a very arduous and trying task, I am directed to inform you of the satisfaction this report has given to the Lieutenant General and desire that you will express the same to Captain Campbell and this detachment of your Regiment.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

The

Officer Commanding,
1st Punjab Infantry.

Your most obedient Servant.

J. HILLS Colonel,

Asst. Adjt. General, Field Force.

1879]

Y.

*Camp Singaweh,**The 22nd March 1879.*

SIR,

In compliance with your request, I have the honor to forward

1st Punjab Infantry.

1 British Officer.

2 Native "

83 Rifles.

2nd Sind Horse.

1 Daffadar.

28 Sabres.

a report in writing, of an attack by two hundred (200) of the enemy, on the Rear Guard * under my Command while defiling through the Undah Pass yesterday afternoon, the 21st Instant.

I was yesterday detailed to accompany the rear column under Major Higginson, 1st Punjab Infantry.

At 11-30 A.M., and when about 8 miles from the last encampment, I was ordered to proceed to a Cavalry Picquet, stationed under the hills on the left of the road, and to enquire why they were placed there. On my arrival, I found some of the enemy had taken up a position in front of the picquet. I reported the same to Major Higginson, who sent me a Havildar's party of the 1st Punjab Infantry. I then advanced to the foot of the hill to reconnoitre, when about two hundred men, showed themselves, all armed with matchlocks and swords. I then retired and reported the above to Major Higginson, who strengthened me by 2 Companies 1st Punjab Infantry and gave me orders, "to watch the enemy, until the arrival of the Rear Guard, and then to retire covering the rear of the Baggage, but on no account to open fire unless I was first fired at."

I accordingly took up a position* just out of matchlock-range of the Hills, and sent forward an

* Marked A in Sketch.

Afridi Havildar to parley with the enemy, who was met half way between the two forces, by a Malik, and a long conversation ensued. I explained to them our friendly intentions, and so far succeeded, that on our retirement upwards of a hundred came down to the plains and dispersed towards their homes. The rear guard arrived at 1-15 P. M. I retired between the hills and the rear of the Baggage, with one company in skirmishing order, the other in support. I was followed up by about thirty (30), of the enemy who kept the tops of the hills. At the entrance of the Unda Pass at 2 P.M., we halted, as several camels had thrown their loads. I then noticed some men descending the hill, and five of them took up a

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position, within a hundred yards of the 2nd Sind Horse and myself.* I sent a Non-commissioned

* Marked B in Sketch.

officer and two men 1st Punjab Infantry, who spoke Pushtoo, to order them to retire, which they did, but no sooner did I give the order for our party to retire, than a shot was fired at me followed by four more into the Cavalry, one horse being wounded. I then returned the fire by which two of the enemy were killed. Hearing firing in my rear, that is towards the Baggage, I galloped back, and found both heights of the Pass were strongly occupied by the enemy, who kept up a well sustained fire and shewed signs of advancing on the Baggage. I immediately crowned the heights* and drove the enemy

* Marked C & D in Sketch.

back, at the same time I ordered a Native Officer and 27 Rifles 1st Punjab Infantry to halt on the Kotul,* until all the Baggage was clear, and to cover the heights to the right. When I saw the pass was clear of Baggage, I ordered the retirement, and was at once followed up by about two hundred (200) of the enemy, who opened fire from all sides. I consider the small loss we sustained was due to the cool and excellent manner, in which Jemadar Mir Butt with his company of Afridis, covered the retirement. The last shot fired by the enemy was at 3-45. P.M., Our loss was one (1) Sepoy, 1st Punjab Infantry—killed, and one (1) horse 2nd Sind Horse—wounded. On account of the roughness of the ground, the loss of the enemy is uncertain, but one body, supposed to be that of a Chief Malik, was found, and four (4) others were distinctly seen to fall.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

The Officer Commanding

First Column,

Thull Chotali Field Force.

Your most obedient Servant,

LORNE CAMPBELL, *Captain.*

1st Punjab Infantry

Z.

Baghao 24th March 1879.

No. 1819 A, dated Simla 26th April 1879.

FROM,

Colonel C. C. JOHNSON C. B., Officiating Quarter Master General in India.

TO

Colonel H. R. BURNE, C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

The Commander-in-Chief in India desires me to forward, for

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the information of the Government of India the accompanying

* No. 249 K. of 15th April 1879, with enclosures. reports* received from Lieutenant General D. M. Stewart, C.B., Commanding the forces in Southern Afghanistan, of

a praiseworthy affair, which took place on the 24th March, in which the troops forming the 1st Column of the Thull-Chotiali Field-Force, under the Command of Major F. J. Keen, were attacked at Baghao by tribes from the Zhob and Bori Valleys, numbering about 3,000 under Malik Shah Jehan.

2. Major Keen and the officers and men under his command appear to have done good service, and to have thoroughly defeated the enemy, their loss being 150 killed, while that of the troops under Major Keen was 2 killed and 5 wounded.

No. 249-K. dated Kandahar 13th April 1879.

FROM,

Lieutenant General D. M. STEWART, C.B., Commanding, Field Force, Southern Afghanistan.

TO

Quarter Master General in India.

I have the honor to report for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that at Baghao on the 24th March, the leading Column in movement by the Thul-Chotiali route towards Dera Khan engaged an enemy from the Zhob and Bori Valleys, numbering some 3,000 men.

Major F. J. Keen 1st Punjab Infantry Commanding.

EUROPEAN. GUNNERS.

Officers. Rank and File.

2 Guns Peshawur Mountain Battery ...	1	45
2 Guns Bombay Mountain Battery ...	2	79
8th Bengal Cavalry ...	2	158
2nd Sind Horse ...	1	98
1st Punjab Infantry ...	7	499

2. The tribal levies, led by Maliks Shah Jehan, of Zhob, and Gawanat of Bori, moved in regular order to the attack of the Camp at about 3 P. M. Major Keen had meanwhile received notice of their approach, through his videttes, and had completed his disposition for a counter attack, which was successfully carried out, the enemy being repulsed, with a loss of 150 killed, while of the troops engaged 2 were killed and 5 wounded.

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3. Major Keen, Commanding, appears to have shewn judgment in the arrangements made on the occasion, and behaviour of the troops was excellent.

4. I have the honor to enclose reports in original, furnishing details.

No. 152, dated Camp Oorizai, Bori Valley, 31st March 1879.
FROM,

Major General M. A. S. BIDDULPH, C.B., Commanding the
Thul-Chotiali Field Force.

To

The Assistant Quarter Master-General, Field Forces Southern
Afghanistan.

I have the honor to forward herewith for the information of the
No. 3, dated Camp Baghao, 25th March 1879 from Major Keen, Com-
manding 1st Column Thul-Chotiali, Lieutenant General, Command-
Field Force to Assistant Adjutant ing the Field Forces in Southern
General. Afghanistan, the letter margi-
nally noted, with annexed reports,

Return of Casualties. describing an affair, which took
place on the afternoon of the 24th March, when Major Keen's
(the 1st) column of the troops under my command, was attacked
by a tribal enemy, of about 3,000 strong, which he repulsed with
a loss of 150 killed on the part of the enemy, and of two (2) killed
and 5 wounded on our side.

The report made by Major Keen, shows that the encampment
of the troops at Baghao was properly formed and that the usual
out posts were placed, and that due notice of the coming attack,
was given by the videttes. Major Keen reports and Major
Sandeman states in his report, that the Maliks of Baghao, gave
simultaneous notice of the intended onset of the tribal enemy.

I gather from the reports forwarded, and from Native testimony,
that the enemy was composed of Zholis and Boris, consisting of
Sanzars, Unankheyls, ArabKheyls, and others; and that the force
was led by Maliks Shah Jehan, and Gawanat of Bori.

The Zhob country lies to the North of Bori, distance some 50
miles from Baghao, and the portion of the force that came from
Zhob, had to cross the Bori country, at the upper end of the
valley, and the combined enemy, following up the 1st column
entered the Samalan Valley, by the defile in the neighbourhood
of Biani. I calculate that many of the troops of the hostile force,

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from distant villages, in the Zhob valley, must have traversed a distance of 60 or 70 miles, and that the collection of such a body of men shows that the attack was premeditated, and that a considerable time was occupied in collecting the men, and in making the march to Baghao.

The Bori Valley lies to the north of and next to the Samalan and Baghao Valleys; and there are many passes through the intervening ridge, through which roads communicate between the two valleys.

The 1st column, when at Chingan, Dargai and Shinti, was in the more immediate neighbourhood of the Zhob Valley: but no news of the gathering of the men appeared to have reached it. At the same time the column was disturbed on its march, by the attacks of small bodies for some days previous to the main attack.

The attack was made in a curved line, with the flanks thrown forwards and in numbers sufficient to make such an onset, exceedingly dangerous, badly armed though the enemy were, if it had been allowed to come home and envelope the camp.

Major Keen had time however to fall in his troops in due order, and his dispositions were made with judgment. The counter-attack of the troops under the command of Major Keen, shows a spirited action on his part. The officers in the subordinate commands supported him in a capable manner, and the troops of all arms behaved with a courage and devotion worthy of all praise.

The conduct of the 1st Punjab Infantry in scaling the heights and entering into a hand to hand contest with the enemy, I desire to bring to particular notice.

I arrived at Biani on the 29th and there heard from the headman of that place of the action that had taken place. In consequence of this information, and considering the part taken by the Utman Kheyls of the Bori Valley, I am making the march of the 2nd column through the Bori country and the 3rd column under Brigadier General Nuthall, is proceeding parallel to me by the Samalan Valley, in communication with me daily.

I have not met with any disturbance or seen any hostile bodies: and I am informed that the enemy's force is disbanded, and that the chiefs and people are quite satisfied of their inability to oppose our troops in their passage through this country.

Malik Gawanat, Chief of the Uman Kheyls is with me here, rendering good service in procuring supplies, and I have so far found sufficient for the support of the column. I am given to

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understand that the richer portion of the Valley, lies directly in our track to the east-ward.

Dated Camp Baghao, 25th March 1879.

FROM,

Major F. J. KEEN, Commanding 1st Column Thul-Chotiali Field Force.

TO

The Assistant Adjutant-General. Thul-Chotiali, Field Force

I have the honor to report that the column under my command marched from Camp Singawey on the 24th Instant, and arrived at Baghao at about 1 P. M. The usual picquets both Cavalry and Infantry were posted, and at about 5 P.M., two Cavalry videttes galloped into Camp, and reported the advance of a large force. This news was given at the same time by the maliks of the village. I immediately gave orders to fall in, and made dispositions for the safe protection of the camp, leaving Major G. U. Prior, 100th. Regiment, Assistant Quarter Master General in Command, with two guns of the Peshawar Mountain Battery, under Lieutenant R. A. C. King, one Squadron of the 2nd Sind Horse, under Captain C. H. de N. Lucas, and 4 Companies of the 1st Punjab Infantry with orders to make such dispositions as he thought fit to meet any attack from the East. I myself proceeded with the guns of the Jacobabad Mountain Battery, under Captain R. Wace, one Squadron of the 8th Bengal Cavalry, under Major N. Chapman, and four Companies of the 1st Punjab Infantry, under Major T. Higginson in the direction of the attack.

When the enemy first appeared in sight, they were drawn up in a long line, extending for about 700 yards, and I should say that those who were on the lower slope of the hill, alone numbered over 1,000, while the number of those on the Hill itself, could not be ascertained.

The enemy advanced steadily in this formation firing. I instructed Major Chapman, 8th Bengal Cavalry, to advance with his Squadron, so as to protect my left flank, which he did most effectually, and relieved me of all anxiety in that direction.

A party of the 1st Punjab Infantry under Major A. Vallings, then moved forward in skirmishing order on the ridges, and the two guns of the Jacobabad Battery were brought into action.

After two or three rounds the enemy were seen to halt, and some of them made their way up the hills on my right. I therefore

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sent Major Higginson and Captain R. L. H. D. Campbell, with about 2 Companies of the 1st Punjab Infantry, to endeavour to clear the heights. The heights were extremely difficult, but they took their men up in the most gallant manner, and in the face of a determined resistance, gained the summit and drove the enemy before them, inflicting very heavy loss.

The descent was so precipitous on the further side of the hill, that a great number of the enemy were unable to get away, and were shot or captured in the attempt.

Meanwhile Major Vallings had advanced along our left, driving the enemy before him, and rounding the west end of the hill, took up a position on the further side, facing the hill over which the enemy were attempting to escape.

The gun of the Jacobabad Mountain Battery, was detached to accompany Major Chapman, 8th Bengal Cavalry, and the firing of the gun was seen to do great execution.

The other gun, under Captain Wace, moved along the ridges, coming into action whenever opportunity offered, and making very good firing.

After a little while Major Vallings advanced up the gorge, where a number of men were concealed in caves and behind rocks, and drove them from their position.

The two forces under Major Higginson and Major Vallings, having thus practically touched although divided by a precipice, and the enemy being utterly routed, further pursuit was stopped, and the force was ordered to return to Camp, which was reached at 6 P. M.

The majority of the enemy were men from Zhob and Bori under Malik Shah Jehan.

Owing to the smallness of our numbers, I felt it to be absolutely necessary to take the initiative, before the plans of the enemy were more fully developed, and the very spirited manner in which the troops advanced to the attack and so signally defeated the enemy is worthy of all praise.

Owing to the small body of British officers with the column, it follows that all were prominently engaged, and I am deeply indebted to them all.

To Captain R. Wace and Lieutenant R. N. P. Robertson for the admirable manner in which their guns were worked ; to Major H. Chapman, 8th Bengal Cavalry, for the very excellent way he handled his Cavalry, and protected our left flank : to Majors T. Higginson and A. Vallings, 1st Punjab Infantry, who led the men

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under their command over most difficult ground : and to Captain L. R. H. D. Campbell, 1st Punjab Infantry, for the ready assistance he rendered to Major Higginson, in crowning the heights, my best thanks are due.

To Major G. U. Prior, 100th Regiment, who was left in command of the troops in Camp and whose disposition of them, relieved me of the anxiety, which I felt for its safety on account of a reported enemy, from the Eastern end of the Valley, my thanks are due : also to Captain C. A. de N. Lucas, 2nd Sind Horse, and Lieutenant R. A. C. King, Peshawur Mountain Battery, who acted with him. To Captain H. F. Showers, 1st Punjab Infantry, Transport officer, and Lieutenant H. L. Wells R. E., I am much indebted for the willing manner in which they placed their services at my disposal, and the assistance they rendered.

To Lieutenant T. C. Pears, 1st Punjab Infantry, who has been doing the duties of Staff Officer to the Column, I offer my cordial thanks, for his very willing assistance on this occasion. He is an officer ever ready for work. I regret to say that our loss in this engagement was two sepoy of the 1st Punjab Infantry killed; one Havildar and four sepoy of 1st Punjab Infantry wounded: and one horse (Major Chapman's, 8th Bengal Cavalry) wounded by a sword cut. The loss of the enemy is estimated at 150 killed; number of wounded unknown. Seventy two prisoners have been taken, five of whom are wounded. A number of arms consisting of matchlocks and tulwars, are in our possession.

Major Sandeman C. S. I. Governor Generals Agent for Biluchistan accompanied me during the time the engagement lasted, and I am much indebted to him for his valuable counsel.

A nominal roll of the killed and wounded, and also a sketch of the ground, is attached, and reports by Major Prior, Assistant-Quarter-Master-General and Captain Wace, Royal Artillery.

Yesterday morning (26th March) I sent out a reconnoitring party under the Command of Major Higginson, 1st Punjab Infantry, over the scene of the engagement, to see if any armed parties were in the neighbourhood. No parties of the enemy were seen; 103 dead bodies were found on the ground; and information was given by wounded men, that during the whole night the dead and wounded were being carried off.

Since the above report was written, positive information has been received as to the number of the enemy. Several of the Maliks who were engaged in the attack have since tendered their submission to the Governor-General's Agent. These men state that their force numbered 3,000 men.

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Return of killed, wounded and missing in the action of Baghao on the 24 March 1879.

Corps.	Killed.		Wounded		Total officers and men.	Remarks.
	Rank and File.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Rank and File.	Horses.		
No. 3 Mountain Battery P. F. F. (2 guns). ...	...	...	...	...	...
Jacobabad Mountain Battery (2 guns.) ...	...	...	...	...	...
8th Bengal Cavalry-(1 Squadron) ... ..	...	...	...	1*	...	*Major Chapman's.
2nd Sind Horse-(1 Squadron)	...	...	...	...	...
1st Punjab Infantry ...	2	1	4	...	7	
Total ...	2	1	4	...	7	
Grand Total ...	2	1	4	...	7	

Authentic intelligence having been received of the death of R. O. No. 845-B, dated Subadar Major Pyabb Khan, Sirdar 8th October 1879. Bahadur, at his home on the 27th August 1879, he is struck off the strength of the Regiment from that date.

It is with deep regret the Commanding Officer has heard of the death of Subadar Major Pyabb Khan, Sirdar Bahadur, from Cholera at his home. The late Subadar Major's Services have extended over 30 years, and have been most valuable to Government and to the Regiment.

In 1857, on the outbreak of the Mutiny and on the Regiment being ordered to Delhi, the Subadar Major being on leave at the time collected all the Leave men (Afridis) of the Regiment and marched them down to join at Delhi, where he greatly distinguish-

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ed himself and won the Order of Merit. Again at Umbeyla in 1863, he won an advancement in the Order for distinguished gallantry, and again at Baghac, 1879, he gained for himself the 1st Class of the Order. Pyabb had taken part in all the Fights in which the Regiment has been engaged since it was raised in 1849. From the very commencement of his Service he was marked by General Coke C. B. as a valuable and most trustworthy man and General Keyes C. B. had the very highest opinion of him. His Services as an influential Afridi have from time to time been of the utmost value to Government, and by his long, faithful and honorable Service he had earned the 1st Class of the Order of British India. Recently at Quetta where the Regiment was stationed from early in 1877 to the end of 1878, the late Subadar Major Pyabb was frequently consulted by Sir Robert Sandeman K. C. S. I. Agent to the Governor General for Biluchistan about the surrounding Tribes and he placed on record his appreciation of the information and assistance thereby obtained.

In Cantonments the late native officer was unremitting in the duties of his very responsible position as Subadar Major of the Regiment, and the Commanding Officer can testify to his thorough impartiality to all classes. By devoted attention to his duties and gallant conduct in the Field the late Subadar Major Pyabb Khan, Sirdar Bahadur, gained for himself the highest rewards a native Soldier can receive and has left a bright and glorious example to all Native Ranks. Officers and men of all ranks deplore the death and sad loss of this much valued officer.

Information having been received of the death of Major H. F. R. O. No. 351, dated 13th April 1880. Showers, he is struck off the strength of the Regiment from 25th March 1880.

It is with deep regret the Commanding Officer announces the death of Major H. F. Showers, Wing Officer of the Regiment. This officer was treacherously murdered by Kakar Pathans near Quetta on 25th March 1880. The late Major Showers during the Afghan Campaign, 1878-79, had proved himself to be an officer of exceptionally high Merit, and the untimely fate of this gallant Soldier is deeply deplored by all ranks in the Regiment.

Agreeably to Telegraphic Orders from the A. A. G. Surgeon R. O. No. 881, dated 2nd November 1880. Major J. Kelly M. D. is directed to proceed to Delhi to join the 15th Sikhs.

The Commanding Officer well knows with what great regret the officers and men of the Regiment will hear that on account of ill health Surgeon Major J. Kelly has been obliged to relinquish the Medical Charge of the Regiment.

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Dr. Kelly joined the Regiment in November 1865 close on 15 years ago, and with but short intervals has remained in Medical Charge at numerous Stations on the Frontier, at Camps of Exercise and at Quetta, 1877-78, at the latter place the health of the Regiment suffered very much indeed, from fever, dysentery, and the general bad effects of the climate and from overcrowding and wretched accommodation. Dr. Kelly, though himself very unwell, was unremitting in his attention to the health and comfort of the men, and for this time alone the Regiment is deeply indebted to him, but since his joining it has ever been so with Dr. Kelly, and by his kindness, patience, and skilful treatment of the sick as well as his attention to the comforts of the men he has endeared himself in no ordinary degree to all ranks. The Commanding Officer can assure Dr. Kelly that the good work he has done is thoroughly appreciated by all, and he takes this opportunity of offering him his most sincere thanks for his excellent services while in Medical charge of the Regiment.

Lieut. Col. Keen C. B., Officers and men, while deeply regretting the loss of Surgeon Major J. Kelly M. D. from their ranks earnestly hope that his health may greatly benefit by employment in a healthier part of India, and they will rejoice to hear of his welfare.

It is with deep regret the Commanding Officer announces to R. O. No. 47, dated 17th the regiment the death of Subadar Fyztullab Bahadur which sad event took place in the regimental hospital today from pneumonia.

The late Subadar Fyztullab joined the regiment on 16th February 1853 and has served in all the numerous expeditions the regiment has taken part in and at the siege and capture of Delhi.

During the Afghan Campaign of 1878-9 when in Command of a party of 35 men at Killa Abdulla on the night of 9th January 1879, he by his judicious arrangements and excellent conduct beat off a very large party of the enemy. So highly were his services on this occasion appreciated by Government that he received the 1st Class Order of Merit, a very special distinction, he not having previously received the 2nd or 3rd Class. He was afterwards selected by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief as the Native Officer in the Indian Army who had most distinguished himself during the first phase of the Afghan war and was presented with a sword of honor by Imdad Ali C. S. I. Honorary Magistrate of Moradabad. On 21st October 1881 he was admitted into the 2nd Class Order of British India with the title of Bahadur.

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The services of the late Subadar Fyztullab have been of the utmost importance to the regiment and as head of the Khuttacks he possessed considerable influence which was invariably used for the good of the Government. His death which is deplored by all ranks is a great loss to the regiment.

The Commanding Officer much regrets losing the services of R. O. No. 391, dated 15th May 1883. such a loyal, gallant and trust worthy Native Officer as Subadar Major Tulsi Bahadur has proved himself during his entire service of 34 years ; he has been present in all the Expeditions and Actions the regiment has been engaged in since it was raised in 1849, and on two occasions won the Order of Merit for gallantry in the field.

In 1879 Subadar Tulsi was appointed Subadar Major and he has carried on the very responsible duties of the appointment entirely to the Commanding Officer's satisfaction. He was granted the 2nd Class Order of British India with the title of Bahadur in 1882.

No more loyal, gallant and faithful Soldier ever served the British Government and Lieutenant Colonel F. J. Keen, and the officers and men of the Regiment while deeply regretting his loss trust he may be spared many years in his honorable retirement and that he may still find opportunity of doing the Government good service in his own country, Kangrah.

The Commanding Officer takes this opportunity of offering R. O. No. 554, dated 26th July 1883. his sincere and hearty thanks to Captain Campbell for the good work he has done in the Regiment since joining the regiment in 1869, and up to the present time he has filled various appointments in it the duties of which he has performed with singular cheerfulness and unflagging zeal. His conduct in the field has been highly distinguished. Lieutenant Colonel F. J. Keen C.B., while heartily congratulating Captain Campbell on his well deserved advancement in the Force, most sincerely trusts that his absence from the ranks of his old regiment may be but of a temporary nature.

The Commanding Officer deeply regrets the death of Subadar R. O. No. 798, dated 22nd November 1883. Hira Sing. He had served in the regiment over 31 years and on numerous occasions greatly distinguished himself in the field and had twice won the Order of Merit.

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On resigning Command of the Regiment, in which he has R. O. No. 235, dated 31st served for more than 20 years, Colonel March 1884.

Keen is anxious to place on record his grateful thanks to the British Officers, Lieutenant Colonel Higginson, Majors Vallings, Howell and Campbell and Lieutenant Brownlow for their uniform support and cordial assistance in maintaining that unanimity so essential to the discipline and well being of a Regiment. This unanimity has been a marked feature in the Regiment for many years, and it has made the Commanding Officer's work easy.

Colonel Keen deeply feels the parting from officers, most of them friends and comrades of many years standing and wishes them every success in their career. He lately had an opportunity of reporting most favorably of them to Government.

To Surgeon Major Duncan M. D. he offers his hearty thanks for the good work he has done in the Regiment since he joined it in 1880.

Lieutenants Hight and Jervis have joined the Regiment still more recently, but the former has earned a hearty recognition of his zealous work and especially while officiating as Adjutant from March 1881 to May 1882.

To the Native Officers and especially Kooshial Khan, Subadar Major, Subadars Ahmed Khan, Makardin, Kala Sing, Aziz Khan and Nur Allum, many years Native Adjutant, Colonel Keen offers his sincere and hearty thanks for their attention to their various duties and for the manner in which they have invariably exercised their authority. The welfare of the men and Regiment greatly depends on the Native Officers, and it behoves them always to bear this in mind, and so to use their influence with the men, as well in Cantonment as in the Field, that the good name of Coke's Regiment may not suffer at their hands. Colonel Keen hopes that Subadar Kooshial Khan, who has lately been appointed Subadar Major, will follow in the footsteps of his Father Habib Khan, Sirdar Bahadur, late Subadar Major of the Regiment. The conspicuous gallantry of the Regiment in the Field (since it was raised by General Sir John Coke K.C.B., in 1849) has gained for three consecutive Commanding Officers very high honours, and there is no doubt that the spirit infused by Sir John Coke still exists in it when called to life by any emergency, and Colonel Keen hopes this spirit may never be allowed to die out. However distinguished in the Field, the good name of a Regiment depends equally on its behaviour in Cantonments, and in bidding goodbye which he does with the deepest regret, after having Commanded

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it for nearly 15 years, Colonel Keen urges the Native Officers and men ever to uphold the honour of the British Government and of the man whose name the Regiment bears.

The Commanding Officer much regrets losing the services of R. O. No. 312, dated 30th April 1884. such a loyal, gallant and trustworthy Native Officer as Subadar Kala Sing has proved himself during his entire Service of 34 years, he has been present in all the Expeditions and Actions in which the Regiment has been engaged since it was raised in 1849.

Subadar Kala Sing was Native Adjutant for many years and performed the duties with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his Commanding Officers.

It is with sincere regret that the Commanding Officer has to R. O. No. 679, dated 3rd December 1886. announce the death of Subadar Makardin while on leave at his home in Sirsa. All ranks of the Regiment deplore the loss of a gallant, cheerful, straightforward Soldier and Comrade, alike distinguished in the Field and Quarters as an Officer and Leader of his men. The late Subadar Makardin, Kumber Keyl Afridi, served in the 1st Mahsood Waziri Expedition, 1860; Umbeyla, 1863; Bizote, 1869; Dour, 1872; Afghan War, 1878-79, (highly distinguished at Baggao); and 2nd Mahsood Waziri Expedition, 1881.

It was only last March, that while in Command of the Girni outpost, in repelling a foray of the Mahsoods on the Border he, joined by Lieutenant Dawson, successfully recovered many head of cattle, which had been carried off, thereby showing, as before his practical skill and knowledge of hill tactics and skirmishing.

The Government sustains the loss of a valuable Pathan Native Officer.

The Commanding officer thanks Major Lorne Campbell for the R. O. No. 740, dated 30th December 1886. excellent work he has always done for the Regiment both in Quarters and in the Field. Colonel Higginson offers his hearty congratulations to Major Lorne Campbell on obtaining the appointment of Wing Commander, 2nd Battalion 5th Goorkhas, but, at the same time, deeply regrets the great loss the Regiment has sustained.

Colonel Higginson fully endorses R. O. No. 554, dated 26th July 1883, issued by his predecessor, Colonel F. J. Keen, C. B., and in bidding farewell to Major Lorne Campbell offers his sincere thanks for the loyal and ready support he has always afforded

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him, and feels sure all ranks of the Regiment will remember with gratitude the cordial interest he invariably took in their welfare.

Lieutenant R. H. Dawson being about to leave the Regiment R. O. No. 35, dated 11th for service in Burmah, the Commanding January. 1887. officer takes this opportunity of thanking him for the ready assistance he has always rendered. Colonel Higginson wishes Lieutenant Dawson all success, and regrets his departure from the Regiment.

STATEMENT

Statement shewing periods of location in the several Cantonments Punjab Frontier Force, and absence on service as called for in No. 1351 from Secretary to Government of the Punjab, Military Department to General Officer Commanding P. F. F. and by Circular No. 319-MR, Dated 24-6-86 from A. A. General P. F. F. Dera Ismail Khan 3rd July 1886.

Corps.	DATES OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE FROM EACH STATION.			FIELD SERVICE.
	Stations.	Arrival.	Departure.	
Coke R.C.B., at Peshawar on 9th April 1849.	Peshawar	6 April 1849	9 February 1850	Suggoo and Pullee, Eusufzai Country, December 1849.
	Kohat	13 February 1850	2 March 1853	Kohat Pass, Akhor, Kocund, Sherukkee, February 1850. Kohat Kotai, March 1850. Meeranzaie, October and November 1851. Eusufzaie Expedition, Navedundi, Prang-ghai, and Shakhkote May 1852. Omerzai Waziris, December 1852. Sheorani and Kusrani Tribes of the Suliman Range, March 1853. Dersumund and Meeranzai, May 1855. Summand Hills, Hungoo, September 1855. Meeranzai and Kurram, October, November, December 1856. Bozdar Hills, March 1857. Indian Mutiny, Siege and Capture of Delhi with the actions of 1857, (a) On the Canal, 4th July 1857. (b) Attack on the Subzee Mundi, 14 July 1857. (c) Attack on the Metcalfe Gardens, 23 July 1857.

Abbottabad ...	13 March 1863 ...	29 November 1865.	(d) Attack and capture of the guns at Ludlow Castle, 12th August 1857.
Dera Ismail Khan. ...	23 December 1865.	11 December 1868.	(e) At Nujhghar, General Nicholson's Victory, 25th August 1857, and during July, August, September 1857.
Kohat ...	24 December 1868.	12 December 1871.	Expedition into the Goorgoon and Rewari Districts with Brigadier Shower's Force, October and November 1857.
Edwardsabad ...	16 December 1871.	1 January 1875 ...	Rohilkand Field Force, Bhagowalli, Naggeena, Meerungunge and Bareilly with Mahundee, April, May, June 1858.
Dera Ghazi Khan.	16 January 1875 ...	21 March 1877 ...	Kurram Field Force, December 1859.
			Waziri Expedition, Barara Pass, April and May 1860.
			Ambeyla Campaign, August—December 1863.
			(Total loss in killed and wounded from date of raising to December 1863 amounts to 513.)
			Berzoti Expedition, February 1869.
			Dour valley Expedition, February 1872.
			Camp of Exercise, Hassan Abdal, January 1873.
			Camp of Exercise, Paneala, January 1874.
			Camp of Exercise, Delhi, (marched 1050 miles), 11th October 1874—3rd March 1875.
Quetta ...	26 April 1877 ...	20 November 1878.	{ Afghan Campaign. Formed part of the Southern Field Force 1878.
			{ In Pishin and Thull-Choteali, 20th May 1878-16th May 1879.
			{ Action of Bhagao and affair of Arambi.
Dera Ismail Khan.	29 May 1879 ...	12 September 1879.	Waziri Expedition, April, May 1881.
Edwardsabad ...	17 September 1879.	29 November 1880.	
Kohat ...	5 December 1880.	5 December 1884.	
Dera Ismail Khan.	18 December 1884.		

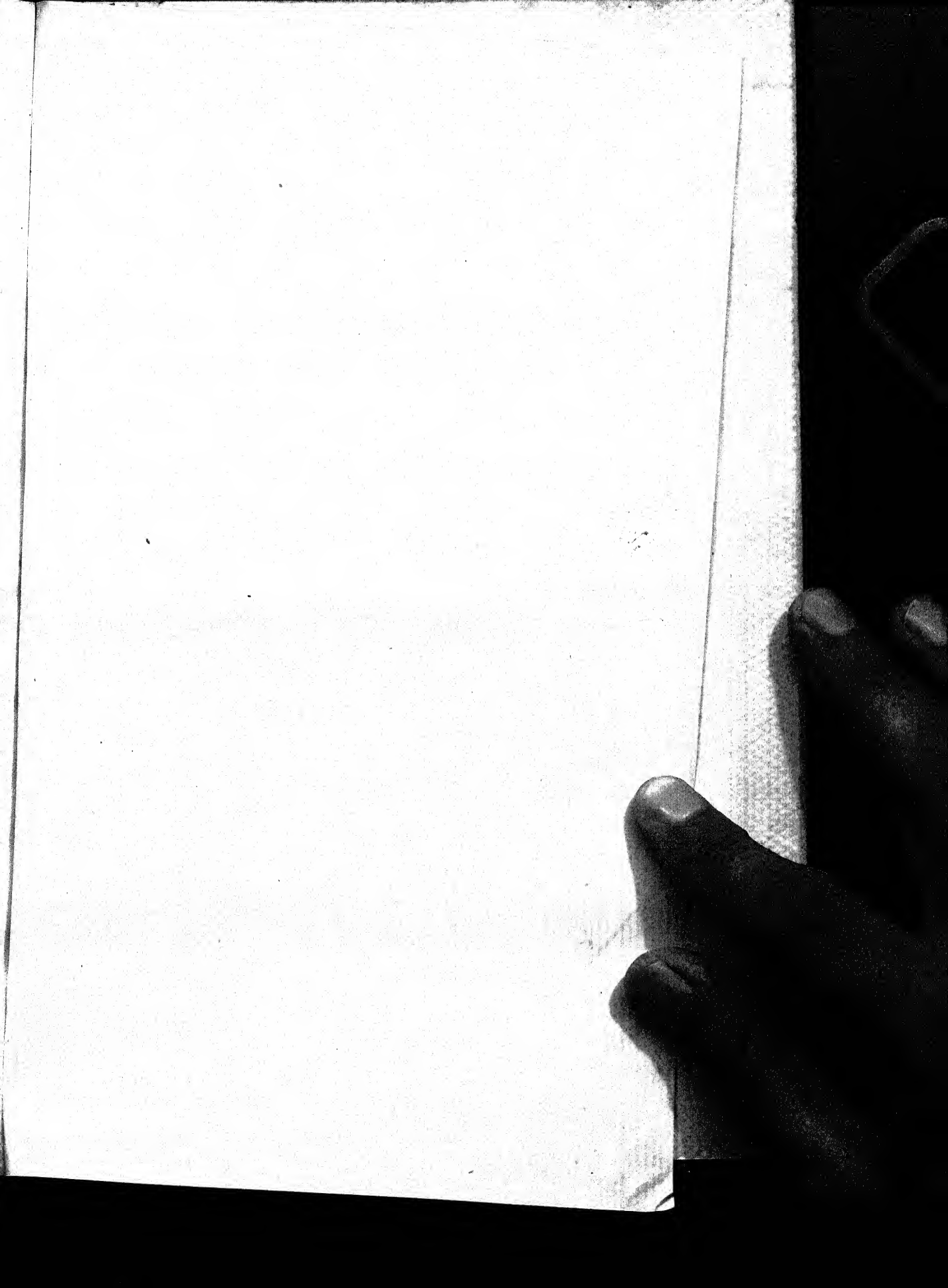
List of Officers of the 1st Punjab Infantry, who have been killed in action.

KOHAT, 27 FEBRUARY 1884.

1. Brevet Captain William George Law.
Appointed to do duty from 28th June by G. G. O., 13th July 1857. Killed at the attack in the Metcalfe Gardens, Delhi, 23rd July 1857.
2. Lieutenant Eaton Travers.
2nd in Command of the Regiment. Killed at Hindoo Rao's House, Delhi, 2nd August 1857.
3. Lieutenant William Henry Lumsden.
Adjutant to the Regiment, appointed 2nd in Command *vice* Travers. Killed in General Nicholson's Victory at Nujjufghur 25th August 1857.
4. Lieutenant J. P. Davidson.
2nd in Command. Killed at the "Crag Picket" on 13th November 1863. Ambeyla Campaign 1863.
5. Major H. F. Showers, Wing officer.
Treacherously murdered by Kakar Pathans near Quetta 25th March 1880. Afghan Campaign 1878-80.

(True extract.)

(Sd.) CECIL B. BROWNLOW, *Lieutenant,*
Adjutant 1st Punjab Infantry.



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Author Higginson, T.

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